The New-York Times.

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GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

Important Official Data Regarding Canceled Bonds.

An Organized Band of Murderers in Indiana.

Schemes of the Democracy in New-Hampshire.

The California Miners Surprised by the Militia.

Latest Phases of Revolution in Central America.

The Bonus to Panama Stopped by the Railroad Company.

DESTRUCTION OF BONDS.

Examination of Bonds for Redemption and Bonds Purchased for Cancellation.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—All the coupon bonds that have been purchased within the last two years, with the exception of those now passing through the hands of the accounting officers of the Treasury, have been examined and found genuine. Those purchased in New-York are examined in the office of the Assistant Treasurer; those in the office of the Treasurer, at Washington. After this examination they are turned over to the Loan Office of the Secretary of the Treasury for examination and cancellation; next, they pass through the hands of First Auditor and First Comptroller for examination and allowance. They are then sent to the Register's Office for examination and comparison with the Register's books of issue; from the Register's Office they are passed to the Committee on the Destruction of Canceled Securities. Within the last few weeks statements have been made to the Secretary of the Treasury, though not supported by the least evidence, that bonds purchased by the Government have been abstracted and sent to England for sale, and counterfeit bonds substituted for them. The Secretary, however, appointed a committee of experts, being engravers in the Printing Bureau, to make a careful examination of all the bonds purchased, with a view of ascertaining whether there was any foundation for the rumor, and the Committee, having made a careful examination, report that all the bonds purchased are genuine. An examination has also been made of the bonds in the hands of the Register, held to supply calls by exchange, and these have likewise been found to be correct. A number of bonds are retained in the hands of the Register to supply demands for previous issues by exchange or otherwise. These are kept in the safe, to which are fixed three combination locks with three several keys, one of which is kept by the Register, and the others by two clerks, one each, so that the action of all three persons is separately required to open the safe. The following is the report of the Committee:

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 24, 1871.

To Hon. G. S. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury.

SIR: The undersigned, designated a Committee to examine the canceled bonds in the hands of the Committee on the Destruction of Bonds, Mr. WILSON being Chairman, with special reference to the genuineness of the bonds, respectfully report that we have examined exchange cases numbered 2,987 to 3,000 inclusive, as per schedule in the hands of Mr. WILSON, consisting of 20,000 bonds of the denomination of five hundred dollars each, numbered 40,001 to 60,000; also, redemption cases, numbered 10 to 20 inclusive, as per schedule, consisting of 10,000 bonds, of the denomination of $200, $100, $500 and $1,000, amounting to $12,297,200. Number of bonds examined, 169,501. Total amount, $90,791,200, all of which, after a careful examination, we found to have been printed upon the genuine plates engraved in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing of the Treasury Department. In exchange case No. 3,193 there was a memorandum stating that two bonds of the denominations of $500 each, No. 23,262 and No. 31,576, were delivered to him by a branch of the Secretary's office to be used in New-York as evidence; also, in Exchange case No. 3,147 there was a memorandum, stating that three bonds of $1,000 each had been withdrawn and sent to New-York to be used as evidence in the suit of the Bank of New-York. These missing bonds are not in the amount reported examined by us. It has been suggested to your Committee by Mr. GEORGE CRAMER, Superintendent of Engraving and Transferring, that that portion of the bonds containing the number and denomination should be preserved for future reference and examination in case it is duplicate number being presented. We consider this suggestion important, and would respectfully recommend it be adopted; and furthermore we indorse the opinion of the Chief of this Bureau, Mr. GEO. B. MCCARTEE, that a duplicate copy of all bonds and notes issued by the Government under their several acts, each denomination, printed upon the same quality of paper and properly canceled, should be preserved by this Department in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, for future reference. It is within the knowledge of your Committee that a note was sent from the Loan Branch of the Secretary's office to Mr. CRAMER for examination of which there was no information of such issue, and nothing with which to compare it in order to form an opinion as to its genuineness. Your Committee desire to bear testimony to the courtesy of Mr. WILSON in affording every facility while pursuing our examination. Respectfully submitted.

(Signed.) DAVID M. COOPER,
WM. H. EARLE,
Committee.

A BAND OF FIENDS.

Attempt to Murder a Family in Indiana—The House Fired with Benzine and Torpedoes, and Attacked with Revolvers.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 26.—Yesterday, near Orleans, Lawrence County, Indiana, a party of assassins attacked the house of the MOODY family, consisting of four old bachelor brothers, Mrs. TALLIVER, their sister, and a hired man named LEE. Three jugs of benzine were thrown into the house, followed by several large torpedoes, loaded with buckshot, nails, screws and similar missiles. The torpedoes exploding, set fire to the benzine, and aroused the family, when the assailants opened fire with revolvers into the doors and windows. THOMAS MOODY was shot in the hip. LEE received severe wounds in the thigh and another in the back. Mrs. TALLIVER was terribly burned. The assassins escaped. The community is greatly excited; $10,000 has been raised to prosecute the guilty parties when caught. MOODY'S condition is hopeless, and LEE'S is very doubtful.

Smash-up of a Railroad Train—Two Killed and Several Wounded.

BRUNSWICK, Me., June 26.—The Pullman express-train from Boston was thrown from the track near Freeport, this afternoon, by the breaking of an axle of the tender. Two baggage and four passenger-cars were badly smashed. GEORGE CRIES, of Skowhegan, baggage-master, was killed; ALBERT BARROW, of Skowhegan, brakeman, was killed also; and L. A. LARRABEE, of Skowhegan, another brakeman, had a leg broken. None of the passengers were injured. The Pullman car was not damaged. A train was at once dispatched from here with physicians and railroad men, and another was sent from Portland. No blame is attached to any one. The evening train from Portland was delayed several hours by the accident, but the track is now clear, and the night-train will resume usual.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Schemes of the Democracy—Majority Position of Senator Chandler.

CONCORD, N. H., June 26.—Since Friday morning this city has been comparatively quiet in politics. The majority-lawyers discuss constitution as to the questions of the policy of Mr. BURNHAM, the leader of the Democracy. It is understood that the election cases will come up on Tuesday, and the Committee will report on Ward III, of Portsmouth, and take up Ward I. The testimony given in the Ward II. case, by a majority, shows in all forty names on the check-list not legally there. On the other hand, Mr. STACY WHEELER, who it was sworn, had been dead five years, has sent in an affidavit that he still lives. The probabilities are that members from Wards I. and II., eight in number, will be sent home, the Wards having failed to keep record of the ratable polls and voters, and consequently there is representation beyond pollation. The policy is beyond doubt, to bring some test question before the Senate that the position of Senator SMITH may be tested. The majority lack confidence in his support of their party measures and removals, while the Republicans are confident his life-long political record will not be falsified should he fail to support the Democracy. No inference can at present be drawn on the State officers, except that of Mr. COGSWELL, as Treasurer.

The House met at 4 this afternoon and held a session of four hours. A message was received from the Senate submitting a resolution that the present session be brought to a close on Saturday next, and asking the House to concur. The resolution was laid on the table—128 to 129. The case of GAGE, the sitting member from Sutton, was taken from the table, and the amendment of HAMMELL, of Nashua, to substitute the minority report was lost—123 to 110. A motion to make it the special order for to-morrow was also lost, and the original resolution was finally carried—128 to 125.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Panama and the Railway Company—Bogota—Coal in Peru—The Chronic Revolutions—Floods—Cattle Disease at Costa Rica.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 26.—Panama dates up to Friday last announce that the railroad directors have notified the Government that they will not hereafter pay the annual quarter million dollars, but offer instead a certain proportion of the profits....Bogota journals are urging the Government to continue the construction of the railroad.....According to dispatches from Lima, Peru, of the 4th, excellent coal mines have been discovered on the Bolivian frontier. The efforts to suppress the revolution in Bolivia have proved unsuccessful. The insurrection in Guatemala is spreading, and the indications are that, now, the revolutionists have possession of the entire country. Gen. COLOMERA issued the Government troops at Cheche, and captured Retalutino. A guerrilla warfare is now carried on. Peace prevails in San Salvador, but the Ministry is unpopular. The rains seriously impede communication with the interior. JUERGOS and MARTINOS have been liberated. Telegraph lines are in progress. The insurrection in Honduras has been quelled. PATRICK has left the country. Costa Rica is quiet. Recent heavy rains did a good deal of damage. The cattle disease is spreading.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Monday, June 26, at 11:47 o'clock:

Place of Observation.	Barometer reduced to sea level.	Thermometer (Fahrenheit).	Dew Point.	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather.
Augusta, Ga.	29.90	77	S.	Light.	Cloudy.
Baltimore	29.96	73	..	Calm.	Cloudy.
Boston	29.96	68	..	Light.	Clear.
Buffalo	29.94	68	S.W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Charleston, S. C.	29.92	76	N.E.	Fresh.	Cloudy.
Cheyenne	29.84	56	E.	Fresh.	Clearing
Chicago	29.90	71	S.	Gentle.	Fair.
Cincinnati	29.96	..	..	Calm.	Hazy.
Cleveland	29.96	68	N.W.	Light.	Clear.
Corinne, Utah	29.68	75	N.E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Detroit, Mich.	29.92	68	S.	Gentle.	Fair.
Duluth	29.92	60	..	Light.	Clear.
Indianapolis	29.90	71	N.W.	Light.	Fair.
Knoxville	30.08	74	..	Calm.	Fair.
Lake City, Fla.	30.02	83	W.	Light.	L. rain.
Memphis	30.02	76	W.	Gentle.	Clearing
Milwaukee	29.96	68	S. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Mobile	30.12	78	..	Calm.	Fair.
Mt. Washington	29.30	48	N.W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Nashville	30.02	76	W.	Light.	Hazy.
New-Orleans	30.06	78	S.	Light.	Clear.
New-Orleans	30.14	80	..	W.	Gentle.	Clear.
New-York	30.02	68	S. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Norfolk	30.04	67	S.	Light.	Clearing
Omaha	29.80	70	..	Calm.	Fair.
Oswego	29.92	68	S.	Gentle.	Clear.
Philadelphia	30.04	70	..	..	Clear.
Pittsburg	30.11	71	N. E.	Light.	Fair.
Portland, Me.	30.00	67	..	Calm.	Clear.
Rochester, N.Y.	29.94	64	S.	Light.	Fair.
San Francisco	30.14	54	S. W.	Light.	Fair.
Savannah, Ga.	30.02	76	W.	Gentle.	Clearing
Springfield, Ill.	29.96	70	..	Calm.	Cloudy.
St. Paul, Minn.	30.06	69	N.W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Toledo, Ohio	29.96	69	S.	Gentle.	Clear.
Washington	30.02	71	..	Calm.	Clear.
Wheeling, W. Va.	29.96	77	..	Calm.	Clearing
Lynchburg	30.04	70	..	Calm.	Fair.
Cape May	30.15	69	S.	Light.	Clear.
Burlington	30.12	68	E.	Light.	Clear.
Grand Haven	29.96	67	S. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Escanaba, Mich.	29.92	62	..	Calm.	Threat'g
Marquette, Mich.	29.92	72	W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Cairo	30.04	75	..	Calm.	Fair.
Davenport	30.00	77	N.W.	Brisk.	Fair.
Galveston	30.10	80	S.	Light.	Clear.

Barometer corrected for elevation and temperature

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, June 27—1 A. M.—The cloudy weather of Sunday night in the middle States has very slowly moved to the south and south-east, and is gradually disappearing. Clear weather now prevails from Maine to Maryland, and westward to Wisconsin and Missouri. Cloudy weather, with occasional light rain, is reported from the South Atlantic States and Florida. The barometer has fallen but little over rising in New-England and the North-west. The temperature is falling in the Eastern States and is stationary on the Gulf. Light winds and calms are everywhere reported.

PROBABILITIES.

It is probable that the cloudy weather in the Southern States will be followed by clear weather on Tuesday. Areas of high barometer, with partially cloudy weather, will probably extend over the Mississippi Valley and the Middle States, and pleasant weather, with light winds, will very generally prevail east of the Rocky Mountains.

Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature, &c., yesterday, at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

Temperature	6 A.M.	9 A.M.	12 M.	3 P.M.	6 P.M.
Degrees Fahrenheit	66	67	70	73	75
Stand of bar. in inch.	30.20	30.17			30.10

Wet-bulb by grometer at noon, degrees Fahrenheit, 69.

Arrest of a President by Employes of the Company.

CINCINNATI, June 26.—There was considerable excitement in Newark, Ohio, on Saturday night, by the arrest of GEO. S. TIGHE, President of the Newark Rolling Mill Company, by 150 operatives, who proceeded to Granville, took him in custody, and returned to Newark, where he was placed in the Company's office under guard. Back pay, which it was claimed the Presidents had the means of paying, was the cause. He was finally released until to-day, when he promised to properly account for the funds in his hands.

A Demand for Shorter Hours by the New Capitol Stone-Cutters at Albany—The Demand Refused.

ALBANY, June 26.—The stone-cutters on the new Capitol, having demanded $4 50 a day for eight hours' work, that being the pay they have received for ten hours' work, the Board of Capitol Commissioners have adopted the following:

The new Capitol Commissioners, being convinced that the wages heretofore paid to mechanics and laborers on the Capitol are sufficient to pay more than a fair day's wages for a fair day's work, and not feeling authorized to pay more than is paid by other employers for similar labor, have unanimously adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Superintendent be directed to notify and the Treasurer to pay mechanics and laborers employed and to be employed on the new Capitol work, the same rate of wages for the diminished number of hours, that has been paid heretofore.

PACIFIC SLOPE.

Insurrection of the Quartz Miners Checked by the Militia.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 26.—The first battalion First Regiment N. G. C. made a forced march from Sacramento, yesterday, reaching Cotton Creek, Amador County, last night, taking the riotous miners by surprise. No resistance was offered, but many insults were given by the troops. The inhabitants, generally, were delighted at being relieved from the terrorism of the miners, who are in league. The pumps will be started in the mines to-morrow morning, and the miners who may be willing to work will be protected. Adjt.-Gen. CASSENAU is in command of the troops. The rioters are making many threats, but they have no chance of successful resistance.

OBITUARY.

Major Andrew Jackson Donelson.

Major ANDREW JACKSON DONELSON died suddenly, at 8½ o'clock last evening, in the Peabody Hotel, Memphis, Tenn., of cholera morbus, aged seventy-two. He was graduated second in a class of eighteen, at West Point, in 1823; was Private Secretary of ANDREW JACKSON during the two terms of his Administration, and was afterward Minister Plenipotentiary from the Republic of Texas to Berlin. On his return home, he succeeded FRANK BLAIR, Sr., as editor of the Washington *Union*, and was the candidate for Vice-President on the Fillmore ticket in 1856. During the past ten years he has lived in retirement on his plantation near Australia, Miss.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The stockholders of the Michigan Central Railroad elected the following Board of Directors, yesterday, in Detroit: James T. Joy, of Detroit; John W. Brooks, Nathaniel Thayer, Sidney Bartlett and C. H. Hanneswell, of Boston; Erastus Corning, of Albany; George Talman, Moses Taylor and John Jacob Aster, of New-York. The Board subsequently re-elected the old officers.

The following appointments in Appraiser's Office at New-York have been confirmed by the Secretary of the Treasury: Clarence M. Meade, Examiner; Wm. J. Vollum, Sampler; C. M. Keyser, Verifier; C. S. Southworth and S. S. Hornblower, Weighers and Verifiers; Wm. Mix, Clerk; Timothy L. Doughty, Frank Rankin, John R. Nulty and Francis Gilkin, Openers and Packers.

The steam-ship *Montana* has arrived at San Francisco, from Panama. Among the passengers are seventy-six men, sent from New-York to Magdalena Bay by the Lower California Company, who walked to La Paz. They were compelled to sign an agreement to release the Company from liability for damage, before they were permitted to leave.

A fire at Northampton, Mass., on Sunday, destroyed the large building occupied by the Clement & Hawkes Manufacturing Company and the Northampton Pegging-Machine Company, with stock, tools and other property. Loss of the former, $130,000; insured for $64,000. Loss of the latter, $65,000; insured for $30,000.

The decision of the United States District Court placing the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad in bankruptcy was reversed, yesterday, in the Montgomery United States Circuit Court. The road was again ordered into the possession of Stanton.

A motion was yesterday adopted in the Toronto Diocesan Synod in favor of requiring the concurrence of the Irish and Scottish Churches, the Colonial Church, and the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, in the work of revising the English version of the Bible.

A young woman, name unknown, was murdered on Saturday, near Chase's Station, Md., by men who claim to have mistaken her for a male thief dressed in woman's clothes. It is supposed she was insane. The murderer was arrested.

The steam-ship *City of Brooklyn*, from New-York the 17th inst., arrived at Queenstown at 1 A. M., yesterday, making the passage in eight days and six hours. She subsequently sailed for Liverpool.

The inquest at Lowell, Mass., in the case of Mr. TRAWLY, shoved apoplexy to have been the cause of death. Jim brother-in-law, GILDEN, arrested on suspicion of murdering him, has been discharged.

The managers of the Cincinnati Industrial Exposition issued circulars of classification and premium lists yesterday. The premium list embraces $76 gold, silver and bronze medals, besides a special premium for raw cotton.

The Knights Templar of New-England will, on the 11th of July, be entertained at a banquet at the Grand Union Hotel, Saratoga. The reunion will last for several days, and terminate with a grand ball.

At Princeville, Ill., on Saturday, one MCNAMEE attempted to hang Miss POTTER, a school teacher, for punishing his child. She was rescued by two men passing at the time. MCNAMEE is in jail.

The steamer *Lucidas*, which sunk, yesterday, opposite New-Albany, Ind., was insured at Cincinnati for $11,000. She left Cincinnati on Saturday for New-Orleans, with a valuable cargo.

Subscriptions were opened yesterday in Reading, Penn., to the capital stock of a new Berks County railroad, to connect the Lehigh Valley and Wilmington and Reading Roads.

The formal opening of the Pittsburg and Carnellsville Railroad was celebrated yesterday by an excursion of the City Council and prominent citizens of Baltimore and Cumberland.

THOMAS M. WEBSTER, a prominent lawyer of St. Lockport, N. Y., was thrown from his carriage on Sunday, and dangerously wounded about the head. He is still unconscious.

The Masonic Grand Lodge of Rhode Island celebrated the Festival of St. John by an excursion to Rocky Point. The colored Masons paraded in Providence.

A base-ball match, yesterday, between the college clubs of Brown and Harvard, resulted in the success of Harvard by a score of 34 to 15.

C. M. ANDROSS was arrested at Syracuse, yesterday, charged with having robbed the office of the United States Express Company at Owego of $900. He admits taking $300.

ALBERT SCHUMAKER, President of the Baltimore Board of Trade, Agent of the North German Lloyds, died suddenly yesterday afternoon, in Baltimore, aged seventy.

PHILLIP RYAN and JAMES DUNN, of Newburg, engaged in a street fight on Sunday night, when RYAN shot DUNN four times in the back. RYAN is in jail.

Commodore GEORGE S. BLAKE, a retired naval officer, died, suddenly on Saturday at his residence in Longwood, Mass. He was seventy years of age.

There is no evidence to sustain the statement of detectives that there are $10,000,000 in counterfeit notes of National Banks in circulation.

The ship *Otago* has arrived at San Francisco, from Hong Kong, with 300 Chinese on board, and a full cargo consigned exclusively to Chinese merchants.

FREDERICK MYERS, who was badly beaten by a negro on Saturday evening, in New-Orleans, died yesterday. The negro has been arrested.

Prof. MARSH, of Yale College, accompanied by a corps of young men, en route for the neighborhood of Fort Wallace and Walla Walla Valley, Oregon, is in St. Louis.

The experiment of opening the public libraries in Cincinnati on Sundays, has not equaled the public expectations. Comparatively few persons now attend them.

WM. H. TUTTLE, of Clockville, N. Y., left Cazenovia Seminary on the 19th inst., since which time no tidings of him can be obtained. He is seventeen years old.

The game of base-ball between the Yale and Harvard Freshmen nines, yesterday, in New-Haven, was won by Yale by a score of 15 to 10.

The *American Churchman*, of Chicago, the leading Episcopal journal of the West, has been consolidated with the *Churchman* of New-Haven.

The stock of white pine and shingles in Jamaica, West Indies, is exhausted. Labor is scarce, and many workmen are in a starving condition.

HENRY WEIMER was shot dead at a christening party, in San Francisco, on Sunday, by THOMAS FAVEN, a lumberman.

W. A. BARSTOW committed suicide, at San Francisco, by shooting himself, on Sunday night. The cause is unknown.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

Canvass for the Supplementary Elections in France.

The Communists Afraid to Vote for Fear of Arrest.

Quiet Outlook of the Orleans Princes from Frohsdorf.

A Thousand English Mill-Hands Deprived of Work by a Fire.

Shipwreck in the Atlantic and Loss of All on Board.

The Spanish Ministers Persist in Resigning.

FRANCE.

The Communists Not to Vote for Fear of Detection—Indispositions of M. Thiers—The Orleans Princes Waiting Patiently.

VERSAILLES, June 26.—The *Vérité* says that fearing detection, the Communists and workmen appear to have decided to refrain from voting. They are quiet, but still keep up their organization. The *Official Journal* of today contains several official decrees relative to the loan and the war indemnity. M. THIERS is slightly indisposed. M. PERSIGNY declines to stand for the Assembly from the Department of the Loire. The Government has received favorable accounts as to the prospects of its supporters in the elections.

PARIS, June 26—A. M.—The *Figaro* says the ORLEANS Princes will proceed to Frohsdorf, where they will await the decision of the country in silence. The *Constitutionnel* urges the electors to ratify the policy of M. THIERS without conditions or amendment. M. VERTE, late a member of the Communist Central Committee, has been arrested.

Gambetta a Candidate for the Assembly—Thiers Better—Arrest of the Ex-Director of La Roquette.

PARIS, June 26.—M. GAMBETTA has arrived in Paris, but leaves to-morrow. He has accepted the candidacy to the Assembly from one of the districts of Paris. President THIERS has been suffering from a cold, but is now better. CHARLES FLOQUET has been discharged from confinement. M. FRANCOIS, Ex-Director of the Roquette Prison, was today arrested. RICHARD WALLACE has received the Cross of the Legion of Honor.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

English Cotton Mill Burned—One Thousand Operatives Out of Work—The Cobden Banquet—Loss of a Vessel and All Hands—The Spanish Cortes and the Cabinet.

LONDON, June 26.—A thousand workmen have been turned out of employment by the burning of the Manchester Cotton Mill. There was quite a snow-storm in Shields this morning. Hon. HUGH MCCULLOCH, ex-Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, responded to the toast in honor of America at the Cobden Club banquet.

The *Primos*, from Havana, bound for Greenock, has been wrecked. Every person on board perished.

MADRID, June 25.—A majority of the Cortes will hold a meeting on Monday for the purpose of considering the King's refusal to accept the resignation of the Cabinet.

MADRID, June 26.—The Cabinet, which was in council until 4 o'clock this morning, decided to persist in its resignation in consequence of the attitude of the majority in the Cortes. It is believed, however, that only MORET and ZORILLA will ultimately retire.

GERMANY.

The Czar in Berlin—A Cordial Reception—Exchange of Uniforms—Meeting of the Chancellors—The Dispossessed Princes.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BERLIN, Saturday, June 10, 1871.

The Czar has been received with all honors due to a potentate so closely allied to the Prussian Court, both by political and family ties. It will be remembered that he is the nephew of Emperor WILLIAM. Both the Emperor and the Crown Prince went to meet the Czar at the station, where a guard of honor had been posted. Emperor ALEXANDER arrived at 11 A. M. on Thursday, (8th inst.,) and his reception on the platform by the Emperor and his family was most cordial. The two Emperors drove off in one carriage, and the two Princes (the Crown Prince and Grand Duke ALEXIS) in another, both open, and followed by their retinue, likewise in open carriages. The crowd, numerously assembled, cheered vociferously, enough to convince any observer that the pro-Russian feeling among the Germans is not on the decline. The Czar took up his quarters in the Russian Embassy, but dined at the Imperial Palace, where several representatives of other reigning houses—the Grand Duke of Schwerin, Prince AUGUSTUS of Würtemberg, Prince WILLIAM of Baden—were assembled to meet him. The same ceremony was repeated the next day. The two Emperors saw a good deal of one another and had several familiar chats. The Czar also looked up the military arsenal and the war trophies, on the acquisition of which he repeatedly congratulated his august uncle. Of course, Emperor WILLIAM donned his Russian uniform, and the Czar his Prussian. That is but common etiquette. This morning Emperor ALEXANDER left Berlin for Coblentz, where he will review the regiment of Guards bearing his name, on Monday. He started at 11, accompanied to the station by the Emperor and a number of Russian and Prussian grandees. His Majesty will make a day's stay at Castle Belvidere, near Weimar, the Grand Duke of Saxe Weimar's seat. After completing his cure at Ems, he will pay the Grand Duke of Hesse a five days' visit at Darmstadt, and then attend at his sister's "silver wedding," viz., the twenty-fifth anniversary of her wedding with the King of Würtemberg. Much political gossip has naturally been set a going by the interview of Emperors, especially since it is announced that Emperor WILLIAM will return the visit at St. Petersburg toward the close of Summer, in time to be present at the review and sham fight of the Russian Guards at Tsarskoye Selo. Infinitely more importance, however, is attached to the meeting of the Chancellors, Prince BISMARCK and GORTSCHAKOFF. There it is believed that new projects will be hatched, and a fresh understanding arrived at for the future.

THE DISPOSSESSED PRINCES.

The campaign of 1870-71 has taught the dispossessed Princes of Germany that their hope in French aid is entirely vain. Both the King of Hanover and the Elector of Hesse, after quarreling with their victors, and thus partially—the former entirely, for the time at least—depriving themselves of the benefit of the appanage allowed them, have hitherto consoled themselves that their time would come again, and that Prussia could not hold her own against France. That was their only hope, for the Emperor of Austria, whom they are now bantering with their friendships, is not thinking of taking up their cause, however glad he may ostensibly be to receive them. The Elector of Hesse, instead of witnessing the Emperor NAPOLEON come to his rescue, has had the mortification to see his supposed liberator himself confined in his own former residence, Wilhelmshoehe. Still, the two illustrious exiles sulked until the peace was signed, and only then declared themselves ready to make peace, also, with Emperor WILLIAM, with whom they were tacitly still at war sine die. The Elector dismissed the last remainder of his Court—two officials; King GEORGE has retained his, not, indeed, with a view to the past, but rather to the future, and still lives as King Lackland in Hietzing. He has, however, made advances to King WILLIAM, and declared himself willing to acquiesce in his defeat. His cousin, the Duke of BRUNSWICK, is as fierce an anti-Prussian as King GEORGE, though he was quieter to discern the signs of the times, and he prudently sailed with the wind. Both Princes belong to the ancient house of the GUELPHS, a family traditionally supposed to be destined to eternal duration. The Duke has now—though not yet definitely—appointed King GEORGE his heir, himself being childless. It is said that he has even secretly bought a site on which to build a palace for his unfortunate cousin in his own capital. Brunswick is a very small country, and its few inhabitants hardly know what to think on the subject. Many are evidently as great partisipants as their ruler; the others don't care. The German people as a whole are indignant at the Duke's retarding their process of unification. For if he had not appointed his heir, it is believed that his Duchy would fall to the Empire, the very reason for which the Duke nominated an heir in his life-time. It is said that as a compliment to Emperor WILLIAM, a compromise will be made by which King GEORGE will renounce the ducal throne to his son ERNEST AUGUSTUS. I hear, however, on good authority, that should any such bequest really and definitely be made, the King of Prussia will offer the heir a composition for which to renounce his claim to the HOHENZOLLERNS. However awkward a matter it is to express openly, and however slowly consequently the process may be carried out, what the Germans, people as well as Emperor, are looking to at present is perfect unification, a state to be aimed at only by gradual dispossession of the smaller Princes. Whatever course more difficult questions may dictate, here the case is simple, and where the obstacle may be got over by payment of a sum of money, the opportunity is too good a one to let slip.

ENGLISH AFFAIRS.

Franchises in Exile—British Dread of Competition—Perils of Socialism—Anticipated Trade Troubles—English Church Questions.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Tuesday, June 13, 1871.

We have still a large French population over here, as well as a large amount of French capital. As far as I can judge our French visitors are not exactly plunged in despondency; they bear their fate with smiling resignation, and do not by any means despise the pleasures of the world. They are conspicuous at all places of amusement; and the theatres and restaurants seem to be making a good profit out of them. In one way, of course, all this is good for trade, but in some respects the foreign immigration is not looked on with much favor. French milliners and others have established themselves in town, and are rather cutting out our native dress-makers and fancy trades. At least there is, I hear, a good deal of grumbling on that score. M. SCHNEIDER, the great iron-master of Creusot, and late President of the Legislative Body under the Empire, is laying his plans for the removal of his establishment, or at least the greater part of it, to this country. He has been going the rounds of our iron districts, and is supposed to have looked with most favor on a site in the new Cleveland mineral region, near Stockton-on-Tees. I fancy that what has alarmed M. SCHNEIDER most in the condition of his own land is not so much its political trouble, but the rapid development of Socialism among the working classes. It was the International Association, of which we have lately heard so much, which got up the great strike at Creusot last year, before the Socialism war. I am afraid, however, that a gentleman in search of a country which is free from Socialism will have to travel a long way before he finds it. Every European country is more or less permeated with it, pretty much in proportion to its wealth and industrial activity, though Russia is an example of a land in a comparatively undeveloped state, in which strong Socialist forces are at work. This is due to the emancipation of the serfs and the old community system of the Russian villages. In England there are trades-unions, which are just now organizing a grand strike, in which several trades will be combined, and which will extend simultaneously over a large part of the country. The object of the strike is to get the hours of labor reduced to a uniform rate of nine hours a day, with a half holiday on Saturday. A few weeks ago there was a "turn out"—which, however, was really a strike—among the spinners and weavers of Oldham and Lancashire, but it lasted only a day or two, a compromise being effected by the masters releasing their hands half an hour earlier on Saturdays. The fact is, the movement was premature, and the work people went back because they had discovered their mistake, but with a firm intention to strike again when the other trades are all ready for the campaign. In the Newcastle region a strike is threatened by the different classes of operatives employed in the great engineering works, which if carried out will be very disastrous for all concerned. Of course, while demanding shorter hours of work, the men insist on keeping their weekly wages as at present, so that there is a double loss to the employers—a loss both of time and money.

ENGLISH CHURCH QUESTIONS.

A number of odd ecclesiastical questions has come to the front just now. The intense discord which exists in the English Church was very forcibly illustrated by the discussion in the House of Lords, on Lord SHAFTESBURY'S bill for reforming the procedure in the Ecclesiastical Courts. At present it is impossible to try a question of heresy or even of flagrant criminal conduct on the part of a clergyman except at a very great expense and loss of time. There is no public fund out of which the expenses of suits of this kind can be paid, so that the whole outlay falls either on the Bishop's private purse, if he takes up the matter, or on the prosecutor, whoever he may be. The Purchas case, (a question of Ritualism,) lasted three years, and cost one side at least £8,000. In another case, a clerk shut his church, and stuck a dunghill in the porch to prevent any other person from officiating. It took five or six years to remove him, at an expense of £12,000 or £13,000. Again, a bishop, when asked to prosecute one of the greatest offenders ever known in our Church, replied that, having already spent four thousand pounds upon another case in the same year, he was unable to bear the expense of a second process. The Archbishops and Bishops admitted all the difficulties and defectsnotes of the present system, and are sincerely anxious for some more summary process for dealing with actual crime, but they were equally opposed to any facilities being offered for prosecutions on points of doctrine. Lord SALISBURY, who quite agreed with them, put the matter very plainly and fairly when he said that if such facilities were afforded, nothing would prevent the two great parties in the Church—the High Church and Low Church—from flying at each others throats. At present the legal decisions have been, on the whole, against the Ritualists, but they have had their revenge in doing small matters. For example, while many of their own vagaries are positively the fun of the cops in cathedral and collegiate churches is enjoyed on all the clergy. Take precious garment is thus described:

"The best idea of its appearance that can be given to those who have not seen such a vestment is a lady's waterproof cloak. It is high in the neck, made of purple silk, lined with black silk, and destitute of trimming. The cope was substituted for the 'chimere.' Remarks were made that the new dress was less dignified than the old episcopal habit."

Another fold cause, in regard to vestments, which has just been dug up, runs as follows:

"Ecclesiastical persons shall usually wear in their journeys cloaks with sleeves, commonly called presta' cloaks, without gards, welts, long buttons, or cuts. Likewise poor beneficed men and students, not being able to provide themselves long gowns, may go in short gowns of the fashion aforesaid."

There is a fine saving clause in that last sentence. But the great question of all is not so much as to vestments but as to the position of the clergyman at the communion table. The consecration of the elements on the north or west, trumpery as the question seems in itself, really involves the essential principle of Catholicism and Protestantism—the doctrine of the real presence or the doctrine which excludes the real presence and regards the ceremony as purely symbolical. There can be no doubt that there is a steady and increasing tendency on the part of the Puseyites, Ritualists, High Church, or whatever they may be called, to break out into open Popery. The honor which has just been conferred on Dr. DOELLINGER by the University of Oxford, is a sign not of Protestant protest against Rome, but rather of a strong tendency toward Rome, if only the sacerdotal supremacy of the Church can be separated from the personal infallibility of the Pontiff. On the same occasion M. TAINE, who is half a follower of VOLTAIRE and half of COMTE, also received the honor of a doctorship. I can hardly account for this, except that it was a sop thrown by the High Church majority to the philosophical minority to secure assent to the compliment to DOELLINGER. F. J. H.

MURDEROUS AFFRAYS.

Fatal Encounter in a Saloon—A Child Mortally Injured.

At a late hour last night a party of young ruffians, some eight or ten in number, entered the lager-beer saloon of JOSEPH OZAR, a German, at No. 206 Avenue A, and soon getting into a quarrel, attacked the proprietor with beer glasses, beating him about the head and face. Most prominent among the assailants were PATRICK MCCANN, aged twenty years, his brother PETER, a cripple, aged sixteen years, and THEODORE MCCARTHY, all of whom live in the East Nineteenth-street. GAIN in defending himself from the mob, fired three shots at the crowd, one of which took effect in the left temple of PETER MCCANN, inflicting a wound which, it is believed, will prove fatal. At this juncture the Police arrived, and MCCARTHY, PATRICK MCCANN and OZAR being secured, were taken to the Eighteenth Precinct Station-house, where they were locked up. The wounded boy was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

After 12 o'clock last night, THOS. WELSH and GEO. MILLER, quarreled in their room at No. 63 James-street, and during the melee both men fell upon a child of WELSH, which was asleep on the floor, and it was so seriously injured that there are no hopes of its recovery. Both men were arrested, and locked up in the Fourth Precinct Station-house, and the child was removed to Park Hospital.

Dastardly Outrage Upon a Woman.

About 10 o'clock, last night, CATHARINE POLAND, of No. 125 West Fifty-first-street, who was attending a picnic at East River Park, at the foot of East Eighty-fourth-street, was inveigled to a retired spot in the grounds by THOMAS KEY and THOMAS HALEY, who proceeded to outrage her person. The cries of the woman being heard by Roundsmen MURPHY and FAWCETT, of the Twenty-third Precinct, they hurried to the spot and caught the two men in the act of committing the crime. Both were taken to the Eighty-sixth-street Police Station and locked up. They will be arraigned at the Yorkville Police Court this morning.

The Alumni of Union to be Represented in the Board.

The Regents of the University of the State of New-York, at a recent meeting, passed an amendment to the charter of Union College, in accordance with a proposition made last year by the Alumni Association to the Trustees. The Alumni are hereafter to be represented in the Board of Trustees by four of their own number, elected at the annual meeting of the Alumni Association on the day preceding Commencement. The electors are graduates who have received, or are entitled to, their master's degree. The only restriction in regard to eligibility is that one be a graduate of at least ten years' standing. Accordingly the meeting of the Alumni Association, today, the 27th inst., will be one of unusual interest. At noon the first election under the amended charter will take place. The four persons then chosen are to be classified by the Board as entitled to serve for one, two, three and four years respectively. At subsequent annual meetings only vacancies occurring by expiration of term, or otherwise, will require to be filled.

The Alumni are already represented in the Board by ten of the fif

ILLINOIS.

The Work of the Extra Session of the Legislature—German Opposition to the Sunday Law—Chicago Taxes—Harbor Extensions—Abundant Crops—Destructive Storms—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Thursday, June 22, 1871.

Another rather quiet week has passed. The Legislature has again adjourned, having accomplished the objects for which it was called together—voting the State-house appropriation, and giving the Chicago speculators in outside property a new lease of life by passing the Park bills. In November, Chicago will, for the first time, have the honor of a session of the Legislature. As the Governor and all other State officers are required to reside and do the public business at the capital, it will make legislating rather an awkward business.

THE GERMANS AND SUNDAY.

The Sunday law agitation still continues. There is not much outward demonstration, but a good deal of quiet excitement prevails. The Germans are evidently determined to carry things with a high hand, for I notice in an evening paper an "order" from the commander of a volunteer regiment to meet for parade and drill on Sunday, on the base-ball grounds, which are on the lake shore, in the heart of the city. As Col. JUESS, recently removed from the Collector's office, heads the movement, it is thought that it is got up for the purpose of arresting an issue with the temperance and religious people, and in this way divide and defeat the Republican Party, out of revenge for being superseded as a Federal office-holder. Be this as it may, the decent, moral and religious people of the city are in no mood to submit to the outrage contemplated.

CHICAGO RETRENCHMENT.

There begins to be some talk with reference to our municipal election, which takes place in the Fall. The people are getting somewhat tired of the tax-eaters who have been increasing the expenditures of the city about a million and a half dollars for several years past. When called upon to pay two per cent upon nearly a cash valuation of property, they begin to think that taxation is getting pretty steep, and that it is about time to have that economy which occupies so conspicuous a place in party platforms made a practical thing of. In theory, it sounds very well, especially about election time, but when the budget is made up it is apt to be forgotten.

HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

Chicago is likely to have harbor room sufficient to accommodate a good deal more shipping than will be required for her commerce. The United States Government is engaged in the construction of the "outer harbor," and has already expended over one hundred thousand dollars on it. This extends out into the lake from the river southward as far as Twelfth-street, a distance of over a mile, and is to embrace an area of 218 acres. The outer defense is composed of cribs of timber bolted together, and filled with stone. They are thirty feet in width, and rise six feet above the water. There is also being constructed by private parties a smaller harbor nearer Douglas-place about three miles further south. Calumet River, twelve miles south, is also being turned into a harbor—Congress having appropriated $100,000 for improvements and a light-house. At the same time there are two canal projects under way, for the purpose of creating harbor facilities inside, of about four miles in extent. These improvements are largely connected with real estate interests, and are undertaken to give value to adjacent property, on the same principle that our parks were projected.

THE CROPS.

The general reports concerning the crops are favorable. Wheat is uncommonly fine where it has been harvested. Our Wisconsin neighbors are complaining much of dry weather; but these complaints appear to be annual. Something in the matter nearly every year just before harvest. So regular is this the case that the croakings have come to be set down as something in the bull and bear line. In this section we have had plenty of rain, and everything looks fine. There will be no famine this year; but on the contrary there is every prospect that the granaries of the West "will burst with fatness."

RAILWAY INTRIGUES.

Various railroad projects are being pushed forward in this State. Among them, a new line between this city and Milwaukee is contemplated, to be more direct and shorter than the present road. The necessity for this grows out of some misunderstanding with the North-western, which will not accede terms to another road which desires to reach Chicago by the way of Milwaukee.

HURRICANES AND THEIR WORK.

This Summer has been, so far, noted for an unusual number of severe and destructive hurricanes in various parts of the West. During the fore part of the week I crossed the track of one in the central part of the State. From the evidences left, I should judge that it could scarcely have been exceeded in violence by the hurricanes of the tropics. Complete desolation marked its narrow track. And just now another has occurred in Butler County, Kansas, still more violent and destructive. The young town of Eldora is nearly in ruins. A friend who witnessed the storm says that it was a most fearful and sublime sight. He being on the road, sought refuge behind a small hill or knoll, which sheltered partially. He saw houses taken up and scattered as if they had been composed of feathers. His horse and buggy were taken up bodily and blown to a considerable distance—the one killed and the other smashed to atoms. He thinks that one hundred thousand dollars will scarcely cover the damage. As this is a newly-settled district, the loss inflicted will cause a large amount of suffering, unless aid is received from without.

INSECTS.

The bugs still continue their assaults upon vegetation in this and the adjoining States. The farmers have a way of killing the potato-bug which is quite effectual; but the chinch-bug and the locusts commit their ravages unchecked.

BUSINESS.

Business is pretty good generally, for the dull season. Real estate is more active. There was an auction sale of a tract about nine miles from the centre of the city, today, in half-acre lots. Prices averaged about $1,500 per acre, and the entire sale footed up in the neighborhood of $200,000. Holders of outside property are apparently anxious to realize, and there are all sorts of resorts to keep up the market. Legitimate property—that is, property that is wanted for use—is firm. Money is plenty, and there are indications that the rate of interest will decline from our traditional ten per cent.

The New Departure—Opinion of a Confederate Officer.

In a long article printed in the Savannah (Ga.) *Republican*, an Ex-Confederate officer thus bitterly opposes the proposed new departure:

"It is, indeed, a 'new departure' where Southern men, to achieve political success, must begin by an approval of all the infamies of radical usurpation. They must not content themselves by quietly submitting to wrongs which they cannot avoid, but they must approve the wrong, and in so declaring they do it right. In order that demagogues may obtain office, and JIM FISK an enlarged opportunity to steal—in order that "citizen ROOSEVELT" or his equally reputable and distinguished compeers may have seats in Congress and sell legislation as a bonfire sells meat—in order to "whip the next Presidential election," that do these editors ask us, to do? We must 'accept the situation'—proclaim that JEFFERSON DAVIS, ROBERT M. T. HUNTER, ROBERT E. LEE, Stonewall JACKSON and tens of thousands of others, were perjured traitors; that Congress did right to take exclusive control of the suffrage in the several States—take it from white men and give it to negroes; that the legislation of the Force bill and the Ku-Klux bill is of that 'appropriate' nature plainly authorized by the Constitution to which WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON attached their names, and that Mr. DAVIS, in declining to join this 'new departure,' is guilty of a most heinous offense, to be denounced in language which a FORNEY would be almost ashamed to utter. Are we so ravenously hungry for office, so eager to catch the crumbs that this 'new departure' men may deign to throw to us, that we will consent to this new departure from the path of honor and independence? Can we only achieve partisan success by degradation? If so, in God's name, let us die unsuccessful. We have little left besides our manhood. We have braved death and suffering, we have borne spoliation and obloquy, we have endured oppression and insult, and through all these trials we have preserved the respect of the civilized world and of—what is more—we have maintained our honor. To have the contingent bribe, offered by a few Confederate political hacks at the North, win us from our allegiance to honor and truth. If we cannot hold out any longer and must sell our principles, our faith, and our virtue, let us insist on cash down, and not any worthless promise to pay of a few word politicians, who never, in their palmiest days, had the faintest conception of the obligations of a gentleman. If we must accept the situation be the arrest or slander those who sacrificed their all in our service; let us trade with the Radicals straight-out. They will not exact harder terms, and they have the power to pay us the price of our treachery."

PERSONAL, POLITICAL, AND GENERAL.

Senator MORTON has been made an LL. D. by the North-western Christian University.

Gen. JOSEPH HOOKER's health is reported to be much better than it was when he left this City for Michigan.

The drafted men of New-York are asked to attend another State convention, in Syracuse, on the Fourth of July.

A San Francisco man recently announced that he had discovered how to transmute the base metals to silver, and straightway they clapped him into a mad-house.

The Boston *Time* looks upon the appointment of Rev. Mr. MILES as Secretary of the American Peace Society as eminently fit. We thought MILES was a soldier.

Admiral FRANKLIN BUCHANAN is about to return to his old home in Maryland, and has been given a silver salver by his friends in Mobile, where he has recently resided.

Small-pox is reported to be unusually prevalent in the central counties of New-York. A large number of cases were caused by a man, malignantly afflicted, with the disease, riding in a railroad car.

Col. A. J. VAUGHN, who was an Indian agent from 1842 to 1851, in Montana Territory, died of heart disease, in Marshall County, Mississippi, recently, in the 71st year of his age.

The beautiful little town of Glendale, Ohio, is agitated by the sudden disappearance of a trusted physician, abandoning a numerous crowd of creditors.

Some time since a little boy six years old was drowned in a cistern in Detroit. His father sued the owners of the premises for damages, and last week, after a three days' trial he recovered $500.

S. R. MALLORY, Ex-Secretary of the Confederate Navy, (it is a long while since we heard of him,) has just returned to his home in Pensacola, Fla., after an absence of several months in the West.

The colony of Swedes in Aroostook County, Maine, is declared to be a great success. There are now 630 Swedes there, who were brought over through the exertions of the State Immigration agent, and 1,000 more are expected during the present week.

Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON delighted his old friends in Montgomery, Ala., by a visit last week, looking in better health, and younger by ten years than he did seven years ago. Living under a "tyrannical Government" apparently has not greatly harmed him.

New-Haven had what is well called a peculiar gathering one night last week, the same being a widows' party, there being assembled a dozen resident widows to welcome back two likewise bereaved, from Pennsylvania, companions of their youth.

People in Fairfield, Iowa, were startled from their beds about 1 o'clock on the morning of June 17 by the explosion of a meteor, which streamed through the heavens from south-east to north-west, and illuminated the town as in broad daylight.

The Chicago *Post* tells a doleful story of the results of the special session of the Illinois Legislature. It says the measures of greatest import have been utterly ignored, as they were at the first session, owing to bickerings arising purely from local prejudices.

It is proposed to have a reunion of the Army of the Border in Lawrence or Leavenworth, Kansas, on the 23d of October. Some inclino to include the Army of the Frontier, and to hold it on the 7th of December, the anniversary of the battle of Prairie Grove.

Gen. NOYES is a supporter of the Administration. The Cincinnati *Gazette* says that if the President had any preference for Governor of Ohio he did not indicate it, and it feels pretty sure he took no part in the contest, directly or indirectly.

There are a great many Northern Democrats who insist that JEFF. DAVIS, TOOMBS, THOMPSON, FORREST, STEPHENS, and all the rest of the leading ex-rebels do not "represent" anybody—that they speak only for themselves, &c. If this is true, who do represent the Southern Democrats? And what *one* leading representative Southern Democrat has expressed his or their approval of the "new departure?"

A French Canadian, a guest at a Montreal hotel, was greatly alarmed when the proprietor told him that if he had any money he would do well to have it put in the safe. He felt convinced that the intention was to rob and perhaps murder him, and at night, hearing somebody talking in an adjoining room, he jumped out of his window to the ground, a distance of forty feet. Fortunately he was not much injured.

The Mobile *Register* says that were it once conceded that the *World* spoke authoritatively the sentiment of the Democracy of the North and the West, when it spoke of Mr. JEFF. DAVIS as "a politician who stupidly, criminally to use the milder phrase, blundered," there would be no Democratic Party between the Potomac and the Rio Grande.

In California there are eighteen or twenty native species of birds, more or less noted as songsters, and some of the species have many local varieties. The erroneous notion that the State was meagre in bird life, and especially lacked singing birds, arose from the fact that the early routes of travel lay chiefly over nearly treeless plains, where few birds remain in the long dry season.

One of the California Democratic papers told Gen. HAIGHT before the meeting of the State Convention that he had better withdraw from the canvass, "for when ventilation time came, if he allowed it to come, he would be so riddled by the shots of the enemy and so coolly received by those who were once his friends, that he would be glad to find some retired spot where he would hear of politics no more forever."

There is a general flutter of pleased surprise in both parties in Connecticut, as the Hartford *Times* notes, by the strong expressions of sympathy which have been elicted from persons of all political beliefs by the recent sudden attack of illness experienced by Hon. WILLIAM W. EATON in the House of Representatives. Happily, the alarm proved unfounded, and there were then not less hearty congratulations from his many friends, irrespective of party.

Judge RUTLAND, of Darlington County, South Carolina, has been puzzled. He found in attendance upon his Court two grand juries, and he couldn't tell which was the genuine si-mon-pure article, one being drawn under the act of 1868, and the other under that of 1871. The matter was investigated and debated, and finally it was concluded that there was in fact no legal jury, grand or petit, in attendance on the Court. Such being the opinion of the entire Bar, and the presiding Judge, the Court was adjourned *sine die*.

A Fish Story From Charleston.

In the Charleston (S. C.) *News* of Friday morning last we read that at about 5 o'clock on the afternoon of the preceding day a party of fishermen who were in a canoe anchored on the bank off Fort Johnson, saw the water at times agitated, and now and then the black hands of a devil-fish protruding from the surface, and dashing swiftly around. After the monster had disappeared for several minutes, the story continues, the boat was suddenly whirled round like a top, and the devil-fish rose to the surface about thirty feet ahead, and, to the horror of those in the canoe, he seemed to have swallowed the anchor which consisted of a large stone. The fish rushed off at break-neck speed on the surface of the water, and dragged the boat some fifty yards, when the forward motion suddenly ceased, and the relieved navigators hauled in the anchor. It proved to be all right, and the boat left for the city. It was evident that the submarine monster, in frolicking around, had run against the stretched anchor rope, and

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coming to a sudden stop on his head, had received a fright. Rushing on the fated canoe, he [illegible] in, and the rope was drawn [illegible] the fish was seen disporting himself, some time after the accident, around the spot.

THE PRESIDENT.

His Attitude Respecting the Republican Nomination for Governor—His Feelings Toward Mr. Wade.

To the Editor of the Wheeling (W. Va.) Intelligencer:

I have just returned from the Ohio Republican Convention, whither I went as a delegate. I observe in the *Intelligencer* this morning an article on "Ohio's Next Governor," which contains sentiments calculated, I think, to work injury to the Republican cause, and does both President GRANT and our Convention manifest injustice. I say, therefore, the privilege of putting ourselves right before the country. I do this because I know Presidents GRANT thinks he is unfairly dealt with in this matter, and further, because I know he deserves no such treatment. You say "Gen. NOYES' nomination is, in some sense, a rebuke of President GRANT and his San Domingo policy." Gen. NOYES' nomination had such significance in the Ohio Convention, nor with the friends of either of the candidates for Governor. Instead of President GRANT having any policy representative before the Convention, I was authorized, if necessary, in Convention to say for Gen. GRANT "that he had no friends to reward nor enemies to punish," and after all timid, long before the forces were marshaled in Columbus, we were officially informed by one in authority, that President GRANT wanted it distinctly understood that he had no favorites among the candidates, and all he asked was that we nominate some man whose nomination would secure us the strongest general support and would give us the Legislature, and, of course, the redistricting of the State and United States Senator. I know Gen. GRANT has an earnest desire to see these men we wanted just now. And I know further, that instead of President GRANT trying, in any manner, to force WADE upon the Convention, he did not regard him as the strong man. Hence he said: "Give us your best man, so we will secure the Legislature, redistricting of the State, United States Senator." All this I am glad he did say, and this he had a perfect right to say. I went to Columbus a Galloway man, fully impressed with the idea, and so expressed myself to many, that we would have to fight the Administration in opposing WADE. But we found on the cars some Washington officials, who brought us news from the President's direct, which were calculated to dispel our previous notions, and we found these men, almost without exception, for NOYES, and they were for NOYES because they believed he could carry us more certainly to triumphant victory. After our arrival in Columbus the Galloway men stood firm until after a full and free consultation with Mr. WADE's representatives, preferred to have neither defeated in open Convention, and on behalf of Mr. GALLOWAY, on his own solicitation, and Mr. EGGLESTON, as WADE's friend, we agreed to withdraw both. Friends of both these gentlemen generally thought NOYES was the proper man, and we voted for him. But from first to last, from no quarter, even including San Domingo, was there any thing to do with our openings, and I don't believe there was a single delegate in that vast Convention that suspected for a moment after we headed from the President that he was then or ever had been trying to influence the nomination. I know he was not for WADE more than anybody, though he entertains for Mr. WADE the highest feelings of personal regard—as he ought to do. Some one may ask "whence then the general suspicion of GRANT's complicity in all this because of San Domingo?" Simply this: BEN WADE at first generally declined, and after the Cincinnati *Commercial* assailed WADE pretty bitterly, and I spotted a President's friend or friends who had asked to hotter at a few prominent men to push WADE for a nomination, for the double effect of rebuking the *Commercial* and poultice a friend's sore place, an effort was made for WADE. These letters were exhibited extensively for effect, of course, and the interpretation sought, doubtless, to be left, was that the Administration was making WADE. Such was not the fact. And this is all the San Domingo and Gen. GRANT there was in the Ohio Convention. We only desired to select men to vanquish the Democracy. GRANT only desired this, and we did it, and our one-legged NOYES will thrash the Democracy. GRANT only desired this, and we did it, and our one-legged NOYES will thrash the Democracy. I need not refer to Gen. NOYES. From all quarters and everybody, came up but one opinion, indorsing him as a young man of spotless private character, and of unblemished reputation as a public officer, military and civil. These were arguments urged with tremendous effect, and this opinion will be ratified by 50,000 majority for him. I have sought to be thus minute, Mr. Editor, because I regarded it alike just to President GRANT, our Convention and all concerned, that the facts be known. We want no new false departure about this. I never saw a convention so terribly in earnest, or more anxious to make proper nominations, than our late one, and we succeeded. I never witnessed such unanimity and enthusiasm. The second Tuesday of next October will tell the balance.

J. M. TODD.

BRIDGEPORT, Ohio, June 22, 1871.

The People's Approval of His Administration.

From the Washington Republican, June 20.

The New-York TIMES, in an article a few days ago on the next Presidency, said: "It is evident to any one acquainted with the current of sentiment throughout this State that it is setting quietly but steadily toward Gen. GRANT's renomination." What the TIMES remarks in reference to the State of New-York is not only true of that State but of the entire country. For the last two years the people, unmindful of the little strifes and ambitions of various wire-pullers and "leading statesmen," have gone on in their own way attending to the immediate duties that called them, making money, building cities and railroads, whitening the seas with commerce, paying taxes, marrying and giving in marriage. They knew that the administration of their affairs was safe in the hands to which they had entrusted it. They had faith in the integrity and the ability of the man who had conquered the rebellion and won a fame greater than that of WELLINGTON and equal to that of the first of the NAPOLEONS. The American people, impetuous and impulsive as they appear to dull, plodding Europe, have a strong instinct for doing everything in its appointed time, and of doing it quickly and well. They cannot be whipped and spurred into taking leaps which there is no necessity to take. The mere excitement to drive them on will always fail, most lamentably, for they have an old-fashioned way of getting the bit between the teeth and marking the political track with the remains of the political jockeys.

The discussions about the next Presidency, which we have heard for the last five months in the little conventions and among the small knots and circles of possible candidates, have all been out of order, and it is to that fact alone that the profound indifferences with which they have been listened to must be attributed. The time to weigh the Administration, to judge and pronounce upon it, has not come. The people turned for a few seconds to the small critic on the street corner; they laughed at the political acrobat, asking them with complacent smile and whining professions to consider his claims; but it all amounted to nothing. It was the mere hors d'œuvre and the comedy of the three years' drama which is played every four years. The clowns have been exhibiting themselves, making their little speeches, and throwing their witticisms to the gallery and winning its cheers; but the bell has at last rung; the stage-master has ordered the curtain to be drawn, and the people turn to come on the stage. GREELEY, with his bundle of "isms" and contradictions; COX, with his little hobby of reform—he who put a disgraced relative in one of the most important positions in his gift; CHASE, with his sad record of alternate strength and weakness, of loyalty and almost treason, and a score of others—the burlesque Presidential candidates—have all served their turn, and there is no further use for them. As the jurorist from which we have quoted says, the ide is setting in one way, and there is no changing it. The verdict of the people is favor of President GRANT is as certain as anything can well be. His victories in war were great and will be forever memorable, but his peace triumphs have proved to the world that Republicanism in the United States is far more secure than the monarchy is in England, and we shall be mistaken if the fame of his civil shall not exceed that of his military administration. It has been objected to him that he has not given us brilliant administration. The gentlemen who talk in this way think that a war with England, checking industry, costing hundreds of thousands of lives and millions of treasure would have been "brilliant," and that the peaceful spectacle of the Commissioners who were lately with us, conceding far more than the one side exhausted by war would be willing to give to the other longing for peace, is stupid and unexciting. These gentlemen would have the Government run in the sensational drama style, with immense advertising in the way of messages and proclamations and calls to arms, and marching to and fro of men in buckram and out of it. Long lists of killed and wounded and mourning and desolation; a heavy pension list and heroes and veterans of 1871 would have been intensely and beautifully brilliant, but the people have tired of "that sort of thing" long ago.

A war with Spain would have been brilliant! The active aid of the United States to France when the Republic was proclaimed, a war with Spain, the acknowledgement of the Irish Republic, the bombardment of Portsmouth, the capture of the Tower of London, the taking of Quebec and the invasion of Canada, all these would have been brilliant events, but they would also have been very bloody ones. The temptations to a foreign war during the last two years were very strong. Sentiment called us a dozen times to throw our influence on this and that side; but it was mere sentiment, and nothing else. The

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people, the "TIMES, CHRISTIAN at it envelop one of the greatest questions ever before a public tribunal. They seem to have had an instinctive appreciation of the [illegible] pertaining to the Erie Railroad Company; but so completely succeeded in bringing personal influence to aid their schemes of reckless aggrandisement that their arrogance was unbounded, and FISK boasted that if he so desired he could change the name of New-York to that of Fiskville. The experiences of the litigation showed how openly they defied and insulted the administration of justice, and at least such measures ought to be adopted as would check their course of conduct and sustain the dignity of the Federal Courts. He would indeed lament the time when which would convince an English public that the Courts of the United States and their interests when invested in American capital was disregarded, and a procedure like that of GOULD, which was now under consideration, would receive moral and legal countenance. Against their wishes his pleas were parties to this proceeding, they were in fact, as has been described, deprived of their property, and he did not think that the Court would say, while admitting the wrong, that he was powerless to remedy. Mr. STOUGHTON referred to this case as the most extraordinary he had ever heard of. He, with him that it involved, the liberty of Mr. GOULD, but he thought that the general community would show no tenderness for temporary confusion, and it would do Mr. GOULD himself a vast amount of good. What was the original purpose which impelled Mr. GOULD to the course of conduct? HEATH and RAPHAEL did not propose to vote to continue Messrs. FISK and GOULD as directors of a railroad in which they were so largely interested, and these gentlemen contrived to get the stock certificates out of their hands, and put into the possession of JAMES H. COLEMAN, the receiver. He asserted that after the week in which these men had reduced the Erie Railroad, it was not in human nature for any stockholder to give them their support, unless there was another, and to any one acquainted with the case, a very apparent motive for doing so. These men, in their determination to permit nothing to debar their purpose, endeavor to thwart the administration of justice, their favorite system of operation, the purchase of a Legislature, being, in this instance, rendered impossible by the fact that the Court came to the conclusion that this motion should be granted, the question comes up, what time should be allowed to replace this absconder? In his opinion, measures should be adopted to compel the restoration of these 30,000 shares in their prime condition, and that there shall be no registration of false stock on the basis of these canceled certificates. In this connection he referred to the compromise sought to be arrived at, alluded to in the affidavit of Mr. GOULD, as worse than senseless, for Mr. THOMPSON, who was represented as being the agent of HEATH and RAPHAEL, was much interested in the success of the Erie Railroad as Messrs. J. LANE or GOULD himself. GOULD was entitled to justice, untempered with mercy. If he wanted grace in replying to this order, let him throw himself on the mercy of the Court, let him exhibit penitence, let him restore this abstracted stock and cease certain purposes now going on under the eyes of Court in regard to his Mr. SOUTHMAYD's clients, which were considered wrongful in the highest degree; let him repeal this fraudulent by-law; let him stop his piratical raids. If he will not, then, when he asks grace, either of us or of the Court, let the answer be, "You will not have it."

The argument was then adjourned to Thursday morning next.

REPUBLICAN UNITY AND HARMONY.

Convention of the Young Men's Republican State Association at Binghamton on the 29th Inst.

The following call has been issued for a Convention of the Young Men's Republican State Association to assemble in Binghamton on Thursday of this week:

"The purpose of our Association is to remove dissatisfaction from, restore confidence among, and unite all who hold the Republican faith. We are opposed to all contention in the Republican ranks, and to any alliance, either open or secret, with our political adversaries; and, believing that the best interests of the State and nation are identified with the success of the Republican Party, we aim to promote harmony of feeling, singleness of purpose and unity of action among the Republicans of this State."

A meeting of the Association will be held at Binghamton on Thursday, the 29th inst. and all who sympathise with the purposes of our organization, as stated above, are cordially invited to attend. We trust that each Assembly District of the State in which there is no regular member of the General Committee will be represented by at least one delegate to take a place upon the General Committee, which consists of a person of each Assembly District of the State. It is desirable to fill up the General Committee with members from the fifty-eight unrepresented districts at once, and at this meeting if possible. Eminent speakers of this and other States will address the meeting. Gov. Hawley, of Connecticut; Hon. Charles H. Van Wyck, Hon. Andrew D. White, President of Cornell University; Hon. D. C. Littlejohn, Hon. George W. Curtis, Hon. Lyman Tremain, and others, have been invited to attend and address the meeting. Short addresses will also be made by the following members of our own Association: Hon. L. BRADFORD PRINCE, of Queens; Hon. ARMON G. STORM, of Henry; Hon. DARIUS A. DAY, of Wayne. It is the purpose of this organization to ignore, as far as possible, all divisions in the party—to labor for the presentation of candidates free from any weakening alliance, and to favor a political management which shall labor to quiet or expel discord, and to promote men only so far as they represent correct principles, and contribute to the success of Republican principles, always recognizing, however, the action of the State Convention as final, and pledging to candidates regularly nominated our hearty support.

By purchasing tickets at the stations the fares upon the Erie Railway will be reduced one-third to all members of the Executive and General Committees, to members of local committees, and delegates to and from the meeting at Binghamton, from Wednesday, the 28th, till Saturday, July 1, inclusively.

By order of WILLIAM SCHERMERHORN, President.

LEE F. SANBORN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, June 23, 1871.

Work of the American Bible Society.

The fifty-fifth annual report of the American Bible Society, forming, with its supplementary matter, an octavo pamphlet of more than 200 pages, exhibits the broad and catholic work attempted by the Society, and indicates how strongly it is intrenched in the confidence and regard of the public. By printing and circulating annually over a million of volumes containing only the Holy Scriptures; by maintaining depositories, with the help of auxiliary societies, at almost every county seat in the land; by granting printed volumes by thousands to missionary boards and societies, without reference to denominational lines, and by appropriating more than $60,000 a year for the work of foreign distribution, the managers of the Society are doing a work for coming generations no less than for the present time. The list of Vice-Presidents and Managers contains names of many of the highest repute in mercantile and professional circles, and eminent in the various religious denominations.

The Treasurer's report, this year, instead of being a simple balance sheet, enters into details more fully than ever before, and gives an analysis of receipts and disbursements in a way to answer inquiries which may naturally arise respecting the amount of revenue from sales, rents, donations and legacies, and the expenses for manufacturing, distribution and oversight.

The rents of the Bible House have now reached a point which more than satisfies the most sanguine expectations of the donors to the building fund, yielding a cash revenue of nearly $40,000; which not only covers all the expenses connected with the building, but provides for the salaries of the executive officers and their clerks, and leaves a balance of nearly $5,000 for domestic account.

The receipts last year for Bibles were $408,888 72; on donation account, $270,738 65; on building-fund account, $20,416 34, and the total receipts for the year were $720,454 70.

The Fourth Ward Murder—Sentence of Wilson to Ten Years' Imprisonment.

FRANK WILSON, charged with killing THOMAS BROWN, at No. 29 Cherry-street, by stabbing him with a knife, the circumstances of which have already been published in the TIMES, entered a plea of manslaughter in the first degree before Judge CARDOZO, in the Court of Over and Terminer, yesterday. Mr. WILLIAM H. KETTELTAS read affidavits on behalf of the prisoner, showing him to be a man of peaceable character, and Mr. ALDERMAN SULLIVAN, who appeared on behalf of the people, said he thought probably those affidavits disclosed all the knowledge of the prisoner possessed by the District-Attorney, and the matter of the sentence to be imposed, so far as the people were concerned, would be left to the discretion of the Judge, it being borne in mind that after the first attack there was time for the prisoner's passions to cool before striking the fatal blow. Judge CARDOZO said he thought the circumstances of the case were such as warranted him in inflicting an imprisonment of ten years, and such was the sentence of the Court.

Honors to Our Russian Guests.

At 6 o'clock yesterday evening, a number of the officers of the Imperial Russian corvette *Vsadnick* were entertained at dinner at the New-York Hotel, where they were met by the officers from the Brooklyn Navy-yard. The dinner was served in the ladies' ordinary—and was spoken of by all as an elegant and tasteful affair. The room was gracefully garlanded with evergreens and festooned with bright bunting, conspicuous among which were the ensigns of Russia and the United States. The Emperor of Russia, the President of the United States, the "United Services of America and Russia," and "Our Russian Visitors" were all toasted, and were the subjects of neat little speeches appropriate to the occasion. Among the Russian officers present were noticed the executive officer of the *Vsadnick*, Lieut. Staritzky, Lieuts. Osserlietsky and Churikoff, Surgeon Lensky, Sub-Lieuts. Rainegart, Amentoloeh, Wassaliez, Shirdkoff, and Engineer Proksiffez. Commander YOUNG, Surgeon BROOKS and Surgeon PITKIN, with a number of officers from the *Vermont*, did the honors to the Russian guests. The festivities were continued to a late hour of the night, and it was with undisguised feeling when the farewells were spoken that expressions of heartfelt regret were uttered that the gallant and humane heroes of the "*Oneida* disaster" were so soon to leave the City.

FOSTER THE CONDEMNED.

A Writ of Error and Stay of Proceedings Refused in His Case by Judge Cardozo.

In the case of WILLIAM FOSTER, sentenced to be executed on the 14th of July next, for the murder of ALBERT P. PUTNAM on a Seventh Avenue car, a motion was made in Oyer and Terminer yesterday, before Judge CARDOZO, by Ex-Judge STUART, the prisoner's counsel, for a writ of error and stay of proceedings, pending an appeal to the General Term. The points on which the motion was made are quite voluminous, the chief open of which are fully stated and reviewed by Judge CARDOZO in denying the motion. The following is the Judge's opinion:

Application has been made to me by the prisoner's counsel for a writ of error and stay of proceedings in this case, and the statute not allowing me to grant such writ, the application is made to me on the grounds upon which the application is made, and to grant or refuse it according as I may think there is or is not any point worthy of consideration. I shall briefly notice the exceptions taken in the progress of the trial, which the prisoner's counsel incorporated in the bill, although but few of them were urged with much force in the argument of counsel. I thought material, and which occurred when the prisoner was not present, a motion should have been made to strike it out. But what the witness said not strictly responsive to the question was unimportant, and he was heard at once on the transcript that FOSTER was not present, and was directed by the Court to "leave over everything except what took place when FOSTER was present." The next exception is to the evidence of a witness on behalf of the prisoner, of his wife. No authority is cited. The objection is untenable. The act of 1867 has been expressly provided that after the case is left to the jury by the District Clerk, as required by law, the several Courts in the City of New-York may order as many jurors to be summoned for their respective Courts as in their judgment may be necessary." (Sec. 11.) It will be seen that this order may be made at any time after the ballots have been deposited, and the question of how many may be necessary, rests with the Judge presiding at the Court. It is not stated that there was error to overrule the application of the prisoner's counsel to attach jurors who had been personally served, and did not appear when called. To this there is several answers. First, it is not to be supposed that there was any juror, who had been personally summoned, who had failed to attend without having been previously excused by the Court. But if it did, the Sheriff, by the terms of the statute, would attach him, to one resting entirely in its discretion. It is a matter for the Court only. The counsel or the party must be present to see to it. The Sheriff is not to confer with the jury shall consist of the first twelve (who are in all respects competent) who answer to their names. The counsel for the prisoner is in error in supposing that the act of 1867 makes any change in the law which obliges the Court to enforce the attendance of a juror. By reading the third and fifteenth sections of that act (chapter 887) it will be seen that only a new course of proceeding is prescribed in the cases mentioned in the exception. The ruling of the trial was correct as to the law, and the discretion of the Court was properly exercised; for there is no presumption that any absent juror was wrongfully kept away, and it would be intolerable to keep the jurors together, waiting while the State (for the absent jurors may have gone to various parts of the State) was being scoured in search of those who had failed to attend, and who, it is not suggested, would like to be of all the men competent to sit upon the case were rejected. An objection was raised to the form of oath administered to Gustave De La Grange, which was settled and argued, and answers to a witness upon the same made by the counsel for the prisoner. I think there are several reasons why the proposals on the ground for the person's opinion. It was stated by the counsel for the prisoner that he was a witness in his own language, was "the manager of the Commercial Clerk of the Oyer and Terminer has been employed for forty years." To this oath, this said without objection, and the witness answered. Under the circumstances I have already made upon that subject in reviewing the rejected proposals by Mr. BARTLETT, I have thus considered every exception taken in the course of the trial, which the prisoner's counsel incorporated in the bill, although but few of them were urged with much force in the argument of counsel. I have given on me on this application. If I thought that so many as a fair opportunity to present to the Court of Appeals in order to decide whether the proceedings in the case should not be stayed, I would not hesitate to grant the writ, but after careful and dispassionate reflection, with full consciousness that is concerned life, I am unable to see that there is any point worthy of notice on which the prisoner can complain; and knowing how fairly, not to say liberally, the trial was conducted, and still believing that upon the evidence no verdict except that of murder in the first degree could rightfully have been found, I feel it my duty to deny the application.

This seals the fate of FOSTER, so far as the Judge before whom he was tried is concerned. The probabilities are, and indeed it is very generally understood, that the application will be renewed before other Judges.

The Homicide in Forty-third-Street—Verdict of the Coroner's Jury.

After waiting several days, without result, for the identification of the deceased, Coroner KEENAN yesterday held an inquest in the case of the unknown man who was killed during a fracas, in front of No. 537 West Forty-third-street, on Thursday evening last. From the evidence taken, it appeared that deceased, who was under the influence of liquor, was walking along Forty-third-street, having a stone in his hand, and followed by a crowd of children, who were hallooing at him. How the struggle between him and MORGAN KEARNY commenced did not appear, but it was shown that, after KEENNEY struck deceased, the latter staggered some feet to a lamp-post, and, while endeavoring to take hold of it, fell heavily to the sidewalk, striking on his head. Coroner KEENAN said to the jury that if KEENNEY had not interfered, deceased would probably not have fallen, and would have been alive yet, and he thought there was enough in the evidence to warrant the holding of KEENNEY for the action of the Grand Jury. After some deliberation, the jury of the Coroner returned a verdict against KEENNEY, and he was committed to the Tombs. The dead man has not yet been identified.

SATANTA.

Gen. Sherman's Account of the Outrage Perpetrated by Him and His Arrest.

Gen. SHERMAN's letter to the commanding officer at Fort Richardson, near Jacksboro, Texas, giving his account of the arrest of SATANTA and other Indians, is published in the San Antonio *Express*, and is as follows:

FORT SILL, INDIAN TERRITORY,
Headquarters Cavalry Division, May 27, 1871.

SIR: Yesterday, after the departure of the party which escorted the mail, quite a number of the Kiowa and Comanche Indians came in for their accustomed rations. Among them were some of the most noted of the Kiowa Chiefs—SATANTA, SATANK, ESCHING BIRD, LONE WOLF, and others—to see SATANTA SPOTTED TAIL get and deliver to the agent, Mr. TATUM, that he had led the party which had captured Mr. WARREN's train near Belknap, and which killed the seven men.

The scout and interpreter, Mr. JONES, brought SATANTA up to Gen. SHERMAN's house in the fort, where I am staying, and told me of the matter, and SATANTA again openly admitted the whole matter, and described the attack evidently as he had told to me at Fort Richmond, only denying that he was present at the killing. He was receiving $35 for not attacking the train, and was to receive the same sum when he delivered the stolen mules at the Station-house, and reporting sick. I sent word to get the Surgeon, instead of SATANTA, to report at the usual time, where he could be arrested in safe custody. DANIEL, a half-breed Apache Indian, acted as interpreter, entering the Station-house with the Indians of liquor, and admitted that he was taken and these two officers informed from the Department.

Patrolman GALLAGHER, Fourth Precinct, charged with the murder of a child of ANTHONY KELLY, at 47 Chatham-street while on post. The complaint, which was made by ROBERT MALLY, was referred to the Board for action.

PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS.

First Regular Meeting This Fall—Object of the Association.

The first regular meeting of the Public School Teachers' Association of the City of New-York was held yesterday afternoon in Public School No. 35, West Thirteenth-street, Mr. PROFESSOR J. HAGGERTY presiding. The Association has been formed for the purpose of mutual improvement, and literary and social culture. The attendance of lady teachers was very large, there being over 1,000 present, while of male teachers there were scarcely a dozen. The colored teachers were represented by two female representatives.

A letter was read from City Superintendent KIDDLE, approving of the objects of the Association, and regretting his inability to attend the meeting of the Association, of which he is an honorary member. A similar letter was read from School Commissioner H. C. VAN VOORHIS.

Prof. BARTLEY presided at the piano, and lent a charm to the proceedings by singing choice songs.

Mr. ARTHUR MCMULLEN read a paper on Philology, showing the derivation of many words in the English language, and the manner in which their primitive meaning.

Mrs. E. T. KILMAR next recited "The Lady of Lyons" after which the President made some remarks in reference to the resolution that had gone abroad to the effect that the Association had for object the increase of salaries. He stated that no such thing was intended in their rules. He was glad to say that this impression was, to a great extent, removed, as the teachers had no interest whatever but the elevation of the profession. [Cheers.] The President concluded by introducing Commissioner WOOD. The Commissioner said that he was first under the impression that the Society was formed for the purpose of extending aid and comfort to their class, and of promoting their material interests, and if such were the case, he should resign his membership, as he might be called upon to act in opposition to a Commissioner to decide a question from

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1—Unger vs. Mechanics' & Mechanics' Fire Ins. Co. of Buffalo.	244—Turner vs. Sun.
2—Unger vs. The Same.	245—Peters vs. Delaphine.
3—Unger vs. The Same.	246—The Ocean Nat. Bank vs. Same.
4—Unger vs. The Same.	247—Lovell vs. Hoyt.
5—Unger vs. The Same.	248—Gottberg vs. N. Amer. Fire Ins. Co.
6—Heidrenger vs. Webb.	249—The Same vs. Same.
7—Smith vs. Richards.	250—The Bank of British N. Amer. vs. Heard.
8—The Bank N. Y. & Jessup vs. R. M. Co.	251—Corn Exchange Nat. Bank vs. Small wood.
9—Same vs. Same.	252—Hosmer, Jr., vs. Lorry.
10—Same vs. Same.	253—Muller vs. Pender.
11—Same vs. Same.	254—Leslie vs. Leslie.
12—Same vs. Same.	255—Bernhard vs. Selig-man.
13—Lawrence vs. The Amer. Nat. Bank.	256—Squires vs. Abbeln.
14—Young vs. Cadle, Jr.	257—Lantz vs. Bucking-ham.
15—Hall vs. Bateman.	258—Lovell vs. O'Mahoney.
16—Lovell vs. Osborn.	
17—Lovell vs. Selig-man.	

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1—Ruppius vs. Hauck.	141—Bondy vs. Gerken.
2—Ruppius vs. Hauck.	142—Ex parte matter of Jas. Lanes, &c.
3—Taylor vs. Rathbun.	143—Kessler vs. Kessler
4—Davidson vs. David-son.	144—Same vs. Same.
5—Perkins vs. Hewitt.	

Day calendar, before Judges Ingraham and Cardozo, commences at 10 A. M.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Part I.—*Held by J. R. Daly, J.*—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1—Commercial Fs. Reclam. &c., St. Albans.	68—McCluskey, Administratrix, vs. Gans.
2—Bowne vs. Everard.	69—Geoghan vs. Same.
3—Bowne vs. Clarke.	70—Same vs. Same.
4—Matthews vs. Thomson.	71—Ehney vs. Walsh.
5—Catalan vs. Sixth-avenue Railroad Co.	72—Davis vs. Mose. Jr.
6—Hoyer vs. Mandeken Gas Co.	73—Wyman vs. Imbert, vs. Same.
7—Pollock vs. Lillienthal.	74—Murphy vs. Same.
8—Pollock vs. Lamb.	75—Agate vs. Lowenberg.
9—Hennessy vs. O'Brien.	76—Richman vs. Washington.
10—Schlesinger vs. Gerken.	77—Same vs. Same.
11—Hall vs. Hall.	78—Same vs. Same.
12—Hall vs. Hall.	79—Same vs. Same.
13—Hall vs. Hall.	80—Same vs. Same.
14—Hall vs. Hall.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 27, 1871.

Entertainments this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATER. Broadway, corner 13th-st. THE LONG STRIKE. Leading characters by Messrs. Charles Fisher, Stoddart, Williamson, Miss Ella Garrison and Miss Flora Clayton.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER. 24th-st., near Broadway. DELMONICO'S; OR, LARKS UP THE HUDSON. Leading characters by Messrs. D. H. Harkins, Davidge, Lewis, and Miss Jenny Davenport and Miss Clara Morris.

BOOTH'S THEATER. 23d-st., corner 6th-av. THE MAN O'AIRLIE. Leading characters by Messrs. Lawrence Barrett, Sheridan, and Miss Jeffries.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway, near Prince-st. THE COLLEEN BAWN. Leading characters by Messrs. John Collins, C. Wheatleigh, and Miss Emma Howson.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. Broadway, near Houston-st. KATHLEEN MAVOURNEEN. Leading characters by Rose and Harry Watkins.

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TERRACE GARDEN, 58th-st., near 2d-av. JULLIEN CONCERT and SUMMER NIGHT FESTIVAL.

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Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 5 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 33d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

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☞ *We are prepared to send the* NEW-YORK TIMES *by mail, for any length of time, to subscribers in the country or abroad. Application to be made direct to the office.*

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Paris *Vérité* says the Communists will not vote at the approaching elections, as they fear detection. They quietly keep up their organization. GAMBETTA has accepted the nomination for the Assembly from a Paris district. M. PERSIGNY declines to stand for the Department of the Loire. The *Constitutionnel* urges the electors to ratify the policy of M. THIERS without conditions or amendment. The *Figaro* says the Orleans Princes will proceed to Frohsdorpt, where they will await the decision of the country in silence. M. THIERS is recovering from his illness. M. FRANCOIS, ex-director of the prison of La Roquette, was arrested yesterday. RICHARD WALLACE has been decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honor....The Spanish Cabinet, after a protracted meeting, which closed only at 4 A. M. yesterday, on the King's refusal to accept their resignation, have resolved to persist in resigning, in view of the action of the Cortes. It is thought only Señors MORET and ZORILLA will finally withdraw.... A thousand workmen have been turned out of employment by the burning of the Manchester Cotton Mill. There was quite a snow-storm in Saltaire, yesterday morning. Hon. HUGH MCCULLOCH responded to the toast in honor of America, at the Cobden Club banquet....The *Primos*, from Havana, bound to Greenock, has been wrecked. Every person on board perished.

GENERAL.

It has not yet been decided when the yacht race for the Wallack Cup will be run, but it will not take place until after the Cape May regatta.

The error book in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in the case of FOSTER, the murderer, has been for some time before Justice CARDOZO, in Room No. 12, for settlement. On Saturday it was finally settled, and the stay of proceedings and writ of error denied, notwithstanding Judge STUART'S offer to argue the case at the present General Term of the Supreme Court.

The President of the Newark (Ohio) Rolling Mill Company was arrested on Saturday night by a body of the employes demanding arrears of wages. They placed him under guard in the office until he promised to properly account for the funds in his possession, when he was released.

A battalion of the First Regiment of the National Guard of California, from Sacramento, appeared suddenly at the mines in Amador County among the striking miners, which disconcerted the latter. Notice was at once given that miners who desired to return to work would be protected, and the pumps will be started to-day.

The stone-cutters on the new Capitol building at Albany yesterday demanded $4 50 for a day's work of eight hours, which amount they now receive for a day's work of ten hours. The Commissioners refuse to accede to the demand.

The Secretary of the Treasury recently appointed a committee of engravers from the Printing Bureau, as experts, to examine the bonds purchased and the bonds in the hands of the Receiver to meet calls by exchange, and they have been found to be genuine, every one. This course was taken to set at rest certain baseless rumors that bonds had been abstracted and sold in England, and their places supplied by counterfeits.

A young woman, aged about twenty years, was murdered early on Saturday morning, near Chase's Station, on the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad, by a party of men who claim to have mistaken her for a man dressed in woman's clothes who had been prowling about the neighborhood for some time, stealing poultry. She was shot in the forehead with a shot-gun by JOHN LEAGUE, one of the party, and killed instantly. She is believed to have been intoxicated, and to have wandered from her companions. LEAGUE was arrested.

The Toronto Diocesan Synod favor measures to secure the concurrence of the Irish and Scottish Churches, the Colonial Church, and the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, in the work of revising the English version of the Bible, now in progress in England.

The Directors of the Panama Railroad have refused to pay the annual quarter of a million dollars to the Government, offering in lieu a share of the profits. The insurgents of Guatemala have possession of the entire country. San Salvador is at peace. The Honduras insurrection has been suppressed. Recent heavy rains have done much damage in Costa Rica, and the cattle disease is spreading there.

The Methodist Book Concern Muddle.

The latest development of Dr. LANAHAN'S case hangs out in startling prominence the fact that, in addition to its other defects, the Methodist Book Concern has the most unworkable constitution which the ingenuity of man could devise. The representative Committee of Management, whose selection and functions are prescribed by the Book of Discipline, reached, after an eight days' session, a most extraordinary verdict, the essential part of which is that "it is our judgment that Rev. JOHN LANAHAN should be removed from his office as Assistant Book Agent, and he is hereby removed." The Book of Discipline further provides, however, that at least two Bishops should be present at any such trial as that lately closed, and that their concurrence should be obtained before the judgment of the Investigating Committee could be regarded as valid. In point of fact, three Bishops were present at the inquiry, but, on the plea that he had not been present at the opening sessions, one of them, Bishop SCOTT, did not participate in the final conference and decision of his colleagues. What the effect of a third vote would have been on that decision it is exceedingly difficult to determine. It appears that with sundry explanatory reservations, Bishop JAMES concurs in the judgment of the Book Committee, while without any reservation at all, Bishop AMES dissents from it. This action of the Bishops is obviously an exercise of what is virtually a veto power, and perplexing as is the situation involved in their division of opinion, it would have been still more perplexing had the participation of Bishop SCOTT haply originated a further dispute as to whether the veto of one Bishop could invalidate the concurrence of two. As it is, Dr. LANAHAN retains his position in defiance of the condemnation of the majority of the Committee of Management, and in spite of the hostility of his colleague, and pending the action of the General Conference of 1872, he stands before his Church as neither condemned nor acquitted.

While the general public and the independent laity of the Methodist Church will find cause for congratulation in the fact that the decision of the majority of the Book Committee has been rendered practically worthless, the procedure of that Committee remains open to the most unfavorable criticism. There prevailed in barbarous mediæval times a legal formula variously known as "Couper, or Jeddart justice." It consisted in first hanging a man and then giving him the benefit of a trial. The Book Committee of the Methodist Church attempted to subject Dr. LANAHAN to an ordeal precisely similar. These gentlemen, in effect, told their clerical brother, We do not pretend to say whether the grave charges you make against the management of the Book Concern be true or false. We don't believe any more than you do in the final nature of the late inquiry, and in proof of this we promise to institute a renewed investigation in our own way into the alleged frauds. Meanwhile, however, we shall deprive you of your position as Associate Agent of the Concern, and shall do all in our power to damage your standing in the Church, leaving to the issue of a future inquiry the justification of our course and the condemnation of yours. Familiar as we are, in this City, with preposterous judicial verdicts, this one was calculated to excite more than momentary astonishment. Can it really be true that even in these days, "new presbyter is but old priest writ large;" that anything can be forgiven a minister of a great religious body rather than outspoken honesty and disinterested zeal? Is there in all PASCAL'S great arraignment of the Jesuits a citation which panders more deeply to expediency as opposed to truth than this suggestion to Dr. CARLTON'S counsel? "JOHN LANAHAN'S intentions may have been good, but it would have been better for all concerned, if he had, after his charges were passed upon, thrown the responsibility of any frauds on the proper parties, and continued to do his work as Assistant Agent of the Book Concern." "Better!" Does a committee of clergymen call it better—as they virtually did—for a man to dissemble his honesty and sacrifice his reputation for veracity, all for the sake of retaining personal emolument and escaping personal annoyance? Is it better to sacrifice the reputation of a great Christian brotherhood than to impeach the character and motives of certain of its members; better to make haste to hide a half-divulged scandal than frankly to face that public criticism of which no religious body is independent, and no "Concern," however closely its transactions may be kept in the dark, can altogether escape?

The previous action of the Committee will certainly not tend to excite public confidence in their readiness to make the thorough investigation into the mode of conducting the business of the Concern, of which the resolutions submitted yesterday by the Subcommittee, hold out a promise. Whatever be the special qualifications of Mr. JAMES P. KILBURN, of Cincinnati, for the office of referee, he can hardly make such an investigation into the charges so distinctly made against Dr. CARLTON'S management, as will be final and satisfactory, unless with the frank and unreserved concurrence of the Committee. This is precisely what the tenor of their late decision renders somewhat doubtful. Altogether, instead of being in a fair way to be cleared up, the Book Concern muddle begins to present new phases of confusion and fresh sources of irritation.

Hysterical Caucus!

The *Tribune* announces that it will not be "dragged or driven" into a discussion of the question—Who shall be the Republican candidate for President in 1872?—and that, those who hoped or feared that it would, may possess their souls in peace. This is consoling, and, considering that the *Tribune* has already volunteered as much discussion on that topic as any paper we know of, it is decidedly cool. We trust that no personal considerations lead the *Tribune* to deprecate a premature discussion of this question, albeit such an inference might possibly be drawn by those who have watched the peculiar and altogether novel manner in which the Press of both parties has treated the claims of a certain candidate who has lately been named for the Presidency. There was some danger, if the discussion had been protracted, that the Presidential question would have resolved itself into a huge joke, whereat the audience would be so overcome with laughter as to be utterly unfit for the serious duties of the campaign when it arrived.

We agree with the *Tribune*, therefore, that the Presidential question had better be held in abeyance—at least in this State where the mirth-provoking entertainment alluded to originated—until the public recovers its equilibrium; and that, meantime, Republicans, in this quarter, devote their attention to bringing about a little more harmony in their own ranks. There is no doubt, as the *Tribune* says, that a united Republican Party in this State could elect both branches of the next Legislature, and we would be glad to believe it sincere when it says it proposes to labor to bring about such union. But unless it labors in a very different way from what it has done during the last six months, it will make very little progress toward that end. It is notorious to every one except the *Tribune* and its recent allies, that the chief obstacle to a substantial union of the party in this City is presented by themselves. There are, to be sure, a few men—perhaps five hundred altogether—calling themselves "Republicans," who will never be found to acquiesce in any union of the party in this City which shall wrest it from the control of Tammany Hall. True Republicans desire no union with these men; on the contrary they desire, if possible, to drive them out of the party which they have betrayed, and into the ranks of their Tammany employers. But, with these few exceptions, the great body of Republicans who are now opposing the reorganization and purification of the party, recommended by the State Committee, have been encouraged to take the stand they now occupy by the New-York *Tribune*. Not only the columns of the paper, but the name and personal influence of its chief editor have been lent to the support of this factious opposition and to perpetuate the division in the party. The name of Mr. GREELEY, and the popular belief in his honesty, represent the entire capital of what are denominated "Tammany Republicans." Like most traders on slender resources, they have shown a tendency to overdraw their account. The hero is becoming disgusted with his admirers. His vanity has not altogether blinded him to the absurdity of the late demonstrations, and hence we are pleased to regard the check which he now finds it necessary to put upon the enthusiasm of his followers, as a preliminary step toward casting them off altogether.

The Work of the Board of Education.

Almost alone among the public departments of this City, the Board of Education has, during the past year, done a good work. There seemed at one time danger that some of the schools in the poorer Wards would become thoroughly "Romanized." The local Trustees would recommend or appoint none but Roman Catholics. This process is not, at least, continuing; though it may, of course, at any time, be resumed. The grade and qualifications of the primary teachers have certainly been improved of late, and our infant schools are becoming more what they ought to be. Modern improvements in education are being introduced; and the great mistake of our former school administration is not being repeated to so great an extent—of spending everything on brick and mortar, and less on teachers and the implements of knowledge. The *personnel*, too, of the Board's agents is remarkably good. Among the leading officials are men who have an intelligent acquaintance with the science of education, and a practical skill in applying their knowledge. The foundation of the "Normal College," too, is a work of great public benefit. And it shows an enlightened and liberal appreciation of their duties, that the Board have decided to support an institution so expensive and so remotely useful.

At present, however, the Normal College does not quite meet the wants of the City, or its original purpose. New-York undoubtedly needs a High School or College for girls; and this the Normal School apparently is. There ought to be a place, like the "Free Academy" for boys, where such girls of the poorer and middle classes as had the passion for knowledge, and a desire to be teachers, might acquire a good liberal education. This the Normal College evidently designs to be, and it is a good thing to aim at, but it is not enough; nor is it what the initiators of the Normal School designed in their first plan. What New-York most of all needs is a first-class "Training School for teachers." She has never had such an institution. And yet hundreds of girls are graduated every year in our Ward schools, who design to be teachers, but who have no training for the profession. Our schools naturally give a preference, among their places for teachers, to their own graduates, so that the result has been that the public schools were filled with an untrained class of primary teachers, who have brought down the general grade of that most useful occupation. Our schools were notoriously beneath those of many cities in the quality of teaching. This defect the Normal School classes of the past few years were gradually correcting, and it was hoped that the Normal College would finally remove it. With the foundation of the College, a rule should have been adopted by the Board, that no young lady should be admitted as teacher in any school who had not spent at least two years in this institution. We fear, however, that the new College is becoming too much a college, and too little a "training school." Optics and philosophy and Latin, are all very well; but what the public need more, is training a young girl to teach the alphabet philosophically; to give object-lessons in natural history with scientific accuracy; to convey lessons in grammar and number and place to the eye, and to be perfectly familiar with all the modern improvements—which constitute now a science in themselves—in primary teaching.

Improved Arms and Target Practice.

Next week there will be a parade of the whole First Division of the National Guard, to celebrate Independence Day. It is not too much to say that some of the regiments which will appear on that occasion are not surpassed in drill and discipline by any volunteer corps in the world. The precision which the Seventh Regiment has attained in the manual of arms, and in company and regimental movements, is the result of long years of careful drilling, under competent instructors, and our citizens have good reason to be proud of that regiment, and the other military organizations which so nearly rival its excellence. But despite the close attention paid by the members of our City regiments to drilling, it is surprising how few of them have ever fired a bullet from their guns, or know anything about target practice.

Inasmuch as breech-loading fire-arms have superseded old muzzle-loading muskets and rifles, the National Guard Regiments are endeavoring to obtain a supply of improved guns. The Ninth Regiment, of this City, and the Thirteenth, of Brooklyn, have been thus supplied, but the Seventh, and most of the others, have decided to wait until it is finally determined what weapon is approved for general adoption and manufacture by the War Department. It is admitted by military men that there is little advantage in supplying unskilled troops with superior arms, so that as long as the men know so little as they do of their present arms, it is not important that they should have others. The Springfield musket, with which most of our City regiments are supplied, will do as well for target practice as any improved arm, and since it will be some time before it is known what gun is to be adopted, commanding officers will do well to instruct their men in discharging their present pieces at a target so that they may be qualified to use the improved arms with effect when they receive them.

If there be any skillful marksmen in the ranks of our National Guard, they did not gain that proficiency in its ranks; for our regiments present the singular spectacle of a body of men trained for seven years in soldierly exercises, yet without ability to use the tools of that profession with skill or efficiency. We have only to state the case to show how positively ridiculous in this respect is the position occupied by our citizen soldiers. If their guns are only to drill with, and never to be fired with powder and ball, wooden dummies would answer the required purpose, and, besides, would not be so heavy to carry. Snapping caps in mimic fight is good amusement for boys on the Fourth of July, but grown men who wear uniforms should know how to send a bullet straight to the mark as well as how to handle their piece according to the manual of arms. The more intelligent officers of the National Guard are awake to the necessity of a reform on this subject, and the advisability of putting up a shooting-gallery in regimental armories, where it is practicable, has more than once been proposed and agitated. Such a gallery could easily and safely be arranged at one end of the Twenty-second Regiment Armory, or in the cellar under that of the Seventh, and the cost would be slight compared with the benefit to the command of such an opportunity of learning the real use of their pieces. As none of the armories are now occupied for the purposes of drill it would not be difficult to put up these galleries before the commencement of the next season. It is high time that our City regiments should be freed from the reproach of being a well-drilled body of soldiers, who possess the one fatal defect of knowing nothing about using effectually the pieces with which they are armed.

Revival of the Slave Trade.

When the account was lately received from China of the shocking catastrophe whereby nearly six hundred coolies were destroyed who were pent up in the hold of a burning ship, the question naturally arose as to why these miserable beings were so confined. The tragedy itself equals any of the worst horrors of the Middle Passage, that roused the virtuous fury of WILBERFORCE, and there is, we fear, scarcely less reason for the interference of the civilized and philanthropic world in the one case than there was in the other.

It is not generally known that, beside the trade in coolies, another similar traffic is now carried on which even exceeds it in nefarious injustice. It is the old story of cruelty, despotism, and selfishness, stricken down in one quarter, appearing and flourishing under a new name in another. We are assured that for years past vessels have been fitted up for the ostensible purpose of trading with the South Sea Islands, but in reality for kidnapping the simple-minded Polynesians and delivering them into bondage. There is a great demand for labor among the Queensland planters, and they are willing, it is declared, to pay a good price for the wretched islanders thus wickedly obtained. Of course, it does not answer to call these people slaves. They are styled laborers, and their toil, by a polite fiction, is supposed to be voluntary. Indeed, it has been generally thought that colonial legislation provided for the welfare and right treatment of the imported hands, whether coolies or Polynesians. The theory was that these laborers were kept only for three years, at the expiration of which time they were sent home, each receiving a final sum of ninety dollars. The practice was to get the unfortunate savage in debt for clothes and small luxuries extravagantly charged for, so that at the end of his term, instead of getting his discharge and his ninety dollars, the poor fellow would find himself in debt to his master, and forced to begin a fresh period of servitude to work it out.

It is true that in 1868 the Queensland authorities passed a Foreign Immigration act, which provides

"that no person shall import Polynesians unless he enters into a bond of $1,500, with two sureties, to prevent kidnapping; and a further bond of $50 for each immigrant, to return him to his country at the end of three years; nor may any native be landed in Queensland unless he understands the agreement and has entered into it voluntarily."

But this act, we are advised, is systematically and easily violated, so that it in effect renders matters worse for the laborers than they were before. What, with men of straw for sureties, the enforced consent, under pressure of debt, of the immigrant to a waiver of his bond of return, and other facile devices, the act practically affords no protection at all. Meanwhile, the treatment of the immigrants on the seas is most inhuman. The commander of a man-of-war, the *Daphne*, that recently boarded one of these modern slave-ships, discovered over one hundred natives in a state of complete nudity, although the act expressly provided that each one shall be furnished with a shirt, a pair of trousers and a blanket. This gentleman, Commander PALMER, states it as his opinion that all of these unhappy people were kidnapped, and says, further, that the ship was fitted in every respect as a slave-trader, irons alone excepted. It is to be hoped that a knowledge of these facts by the English Government will lead to the application of such prompt and stringent remedies as may put an end to proceedings so heinous.

The Work of the Prison Association.

For twenty-six years the Prison Association of the State of New-York has labored to repress crime, to reclaim offenders, to secure improvements in prison discipline, and the means by which released prisoners may be returned to useful life; and, while doing this, to administer to the physical, mental and moral wants of persons detained in prisons and jails. Its officers have diligently studied the preventable causes of crime, and have done what they could to expose and remove them. In the course of these efforts 97,160 persons have been visited in the jails and detention-prisons of New-York and Brooklyn alone; 25,004 complaints have been investigated, and 6,314 of these complaints have been withdrawn, as being the result of mistake, passion, or prejudice, and 8,146 persons have been discharged by the Courts upon evidence and recommendation given by the agent of the Association, while 19,770 released prisoners—mostly friendless convicts—have been advised, admonished, and sufficiently aided to enable them to begin useful and honest courses of life. At the same time, a vast number of prisoners' families have been aided and encouraged to do well, the salutary hopes and good resolutions of the repentant prisoner have been sustained, and his permanent welfare secured or guarded.

In addition to this work, which has been performed chiefly through its faithful and efficient agent, Mr. BEAL, the Association has, by expert committees and its Corresponding Secretary, made thorough inquiries into the condition, policy and results of prison administration, not only in the State of New-York, but throughout the United States, and has opened correspondence with the leading promoters of sound principles and improvements in this branch of social science and public administration throughout the world. The Association aims to accomplish not only this increasing work which has occupied its attention in the past years, but also to enlarge the scope of some of its investigations, and to repeat its inspections with the utmost care and precision. In its inquiry into the present condition and administration of jails and penitentiaries, the hygienic wants of these prison-houses and their inmates have to be thoroughly investigated. The physical and moral influences which are promoting the increase and obduracy of offenders must thus be brought to the light, and the self-inflicted injuries and loss which society suffers should be set forth in such manner as will secure the people's support of prison reforms.

The fact that there are three thousand convicts in the New-York State Prisons, nearly three thousand juvenile delinquents in the Reformatories, and that during the past year about one hundred thousand persons were committed to jails and other penal institutions in the State, ought to arouse thoughtful citizens to a diligent investigation of the preventable sources of crime. It is well to endeavor to correct the abuses and failures of what is termed prison discipline, but it is incumbent upon the Prison Association to make very thorough inquiries into the causes and cure of crime. Let the present condition of the county jails and other detention prisons, and the social history of the ninety thousand persons that have been cast into them during the past year, be faithfully investigated, and it will be found that every county in the State is fostering the most dangerous breeders and schools of vice and crime, and that prison reform, as well as the crusade against the beginnings of crime, should begin wherever there is a jail or a committing Magistrate. The experience of the Reformatories for juvenile delinquents and women has shown that the safest and cheapest way to deal with crime is to nip it in the bud; and the labors of Mr. BEAL, the Prison Agent in New-York and Brooklyn, like that of MACONOCHIE and Sir RICHARD CROFTON, in Ireland, have proved that the reformatory treatment of ordinary offenders can profitably be attempted at all ages. Our common jails are common schools of vice and crime, and until, to leave inscribed upon their portals, "Who enters here leaves hope behind!" We are glad to know that the Prison Association of New-York has directed that a thorough sanitary inspection and comprehensive effort for jail improvement shall be made forthwith.

MINOR TOPICS.

Judge CARDOZO'S decision refusing a writ of error and a stay of proceedings in the case of FOSTER, the murderer of Mr. PUTNAM, is a very clear and intelligible document. We are not, of course, prepared to prophesy the result of the application about to be made to other Judges to review this decision, but Judge CARDOZO has somewhat removed the impression derived from his remarkable charge by his prompt denial of this motion.

The Washington correspondent of the *Evening Post* has gone about deliberately to try and blast the hopes of the brave men and fair women of this City, and the country at large had set upon the visit to our shores of the Grand Duke ALEXIS, of Russia. The statements we have made in this matter have been made on authority of a very superior nature, and contradict the ill-omened prognostications of the Post absolutely. We have excellent reasons for believing that his Grand-ducal Highness, ALEXIS-ALEXANDROVITCH, will reach this country about the 8th or 10th of September, and we have the same reason for supposing that the State Department has been duly informed of the expected event, and that the unhappy correspondent of the *Post* has not.

Considering its usually good information on matters relating to this country, the London *Spectator* has fallen into a surprising error in supposing that we have no "first-class" and "second-class" cars on the ordinary railway trains in this country. We have, in a sneaking way, gradually adopted the principle of distinction in a most disagreeable form. The railway companies not only furnish cars superior in comfort to the ordinary ones, but they have lowered the quality of the latter to drive their passengers into what are called the "palace" or "drawing-room" cars. The Hudson River and Central Railroad Company has been particularly offensive in this contemptible policy. On its through trains the cars other than "drawing-room" have steadily deteriorated, until it is no longer possible, in a large number of them, to make the journey in even tolerable comfort. The public enable the Company to realize abundant profit. Is it too much to ask them to devote a small percentage of it to the improvement of the accommodations accorded by an ordinary traveler?

It is obviously the duty of public officials to be either useful or ornamental. No one will maintain that the servants of the Union Ferry Company are the latter, and so far as the public is concerned, they fulfill very imperfectly the former requisite. Otherwise why should they allow a great crowd to accumulate on the Fulton Ferry bridge, to meet another great crowd coming off the boat the moment the boat touches, to the great discomfort and loss of time, and no small danger of all concerned? It is stated in a local paper that the new Brooklyn Ferry-house at Fulton Ferry is to be arranged to keep all persons off the bridge until each boat is unloaded. This is a reform very much needed, and the Ferry Company having sneered at all propositions looking toward it for many years, are at last adopting it. Meanwhile, nothing more expensive than a rope, and a man to hold it, is necessary, to avoid the jam we have referred to.

PIO NONO has produced another Encyclical apropos of his twenty-fifth anniversary as Pope. It is a very depressed and depressing document, and makes one wonder what is the earthly use of being the infallible head of two hundred millions of the faithful, if one is to be cursed continually with moral hypochondria. His Holiness travels the same old round of complaints—the action of Italy, the loss of the temporal power, the defection of "so many rebellious sons," and above all his "inability to remedy these great evils." A man with so big a constituency as the Pope may very safely venture to be sedulous, but, as a question of policy, we venture to say he will not win back many of his "rebellious sons" by prolix Encyclicals, full of wailing and gnashing of teeth in about equal parts.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

NIBLO'S THEATER.

"The Colleen Bawn" was reproduced at this establishment last evening, with a very strong cast, which included Mr. JOHN COLLINS, Miss EMMA HOWSON, Mr. CHAS. WHEATLEIGH, (in his original character of *Danny Mann*,) Mr. BONIFACE and Mr. JACK. Miss LIZZIE SAFFORD, a new acquisition, made her first appearance in the part of *Anne Chute*, and was well received. The drama has ever proved an attractive one, and with the fine distribution of characters with which it is now presented, the new overture by Signor OFFERTI, and the songs of Miss HOWSON and Mr. COLLINS, it promises to have a long and successful run.

THE SYMONS BENEFIT.

The occasion of the benefit performance at the Olympic Theatre Thursday afternoon ought not to go by unnoticed. Its success will materially aid the family of Mr. DAN SYMONS, whose conspicuous connection with theatrical affairs for upward of a quarter of a century was sadly closed by his recent decease. To insure that success, Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON, Mr. G. L. FOX, Mr. NEIL WARNER, Mrs. JAMES A. OATES, and Miss BLANCHE DE BAR give their services. They hope the co-operation of the public will not be wanting, and we hope so, too. Mr. HAYES supplies the theatre—to which, by the way, Mr. SYMONS was most lately attached as business manager—and the whole *personnel* have placed themselves at his disposal. The resulting representation will be, therefore, of special attractiveness. "Delicate Ground" will open the performance, singing by Mrs. OATES will follow, and then "Lend Me Five Shillings," with Mr. JEFFERSON, will be acted. Singing, by little JEANNIE YEAMANS, will come next, and Mr. FOX will round off the entertainment in "State Secrets." We trust that the new play-goers who may overlook the motive of the representation may discover that its material will compel their attendance.

Musical.

NEW YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.

At the annual meeting of the above Choral Society, last evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Thomas J. Hall, President; Jas. H. Todd, Dr. James Peck, Vice-Presidents; F. R. Batterbury, Secretary; H. S. Provost, Treasurer; Dr. Jas. Peck, Conductor and Musical Director. This Society is, with one exception, the oldest choral body in this country, and, under its present vigorous direction, it is awakening into a new life. An engagement, we learn, has been made with Mr. GEO. DOLBY for the services of the soloists of the "Sacred Harmonic Society," of London, viz.: Miss Edith Wynne, Miss WAYcock-Patey, Mr. Wm. H. Cummings, Mr. J. G. Patey, and the renowned baritone, Mr. Santley. With these artists the New-York Harmonic Society will perform during the coming Fall and Winter months the oratorios of "Elijah," "The Messiah," "Samson," "Judas Maccabæus," and "The Creation;" and the cantatas "Hymn of Praise" and "Acis and Galatea."

THE SAENGERFEST.

Conclusion of the Second Day.

An afternoon entertainment, whereof prize-singing by eighteen competing societies supplied the attraction, and an evening concert, with a programme of vocal and instrumental music intrusted for interpretation to the masses taking part in the festivities, were the incidents of the Saengerfest yesterday. The prize-singing was carried on in Steinway Hall, which establishment, by the way, was not only placed at the disposal of the Saengerbund by the Messrs. STEINWAY, but was also tastefully decorated by liberality from the same quarter. The house was crowded. The performance was an exceedingly creditable one. Out of the eighteen vocalists by the different choral bodies, but one was marked by an actual blunder—an attack in a wrong key—and none disclosed either lack of judgment, laudy or spirit. The contestants were divided into three classes, the examinations ranking highest being summoned on the platform last. To each class was allocated one test-piece. The printed bill will explain the order:

THIRD CLASS.

Song—"Das Mädchen Dankesgruss Lied."
Harmonie, of Baltimore, conducted by HERR THEMAR.
Beethoven Männerchor, of Philadelphia, conducted by HERR GOEBEL.
Saengerbund, of Buffalo, conducted by HERR KUHNE.
Germania, of Philadelphia, conducted by HERR GABRIELS.
Sängerbund, of Rochester, conducted by HERR [illegible].

SECOND CLASS.

Song—"Waldesrauschen," by HEYDE.
Choral Society, of Washington; Conductor, MR. W. C. SHERMAN.
Saengerbund, of Washington.
Arion, of Baltimore.
Orpheus, of Buffalo.
Concordia, of Philadelphia; Conductor, HERR EMIL SCHLEIER.
Sängerbund-Liederkranz, of Philadelphia; Conductor, HERR HEINEMANN.
Quartet Club, of Philadelphia; Conductor, HERR W. HARTMAN.

FIRST CLASS.

Song—"Frohsinn und Liebe" by HERMANN.
Junger Männerchor, of Philadelphia; Conductor, HERR HARTMAN.
Saengerbund, of Philadelphia; Conductor, HERR GARETHER.
Harmonie, of Philadelphia; Conductor, HERR KUHNE.
Germania Männerchor, of Baltimore; Conductor, HERR LEBRICHER.
Liederkranz, of Baltimore; Conductor, HERR RENWALD.

The judges of the affair were Messrs. F. L. Ritter, G. Matzka, S. P. Warren, F. von Bruning and E. Timm. Its praiseworthy characteristics have been mentioned above. Naturally enough, the societies of the first class are to be complimented for especial finish of interpretation. But if this was to be anticipated, the fact that the most admirable work was to be done in the second class, and by the single American body struggling with the purely German association, was not. It is not to be denied that the execution of "Waldesrauschen" by the Choral Society of Washington, wholly made up, we believe, of Americans speaking German, far surpassed in appreciativeness, in variety of reading and in musicality, the labor of their opponents. The crescendos and diminuendos were managed with special skill, and for a lavish recognition of nuances, and a seemingly unlimited power of expressing them, their total task will certainly be remembered as reflective of great beauty. In the same class the singing of the Philadelphia Quartet Club was noteworthy above that of the remainder. The danger of the first class attained in most cases an almost uniform excellence. These vocal deeds of the Saengerbund were interspersed with three orchestral recitals under the baton of Mr. CARL BERGMANN. After WAGNER'S glorious Jubilee "Overture," Liszt's "Mazeppa March," resting upon a wild barbaric theme, which is treated with the conveyances, not to say the jangle habitual to that composer, was delivered with much vigor. The overture to "Ruy Blas," by MENDELSSOHN, was subsequently given. At 4½ the contest was over. At 6 o'clock, at the Rink, the public was in part remembered. The spacious building was about half filled, at that hour, and until 8½, when three-fourths of its seats were occupied, there was an uncommon stir. Under such circumstances a stronger orchestra than Mr. A. PAUR had at his disposal would have had little attention. As it was, the musicians were too few to fill the Rink with sound, and the delicate passages of BEETHOVEN'S superb symphony in C minor never reached the ears of a majority of the listeners. The last movement, though its heartiest yesterday would have never prompted GOETHE to saying that it seemed as though the "house were tumbling about his ears," was at least audible. Throughout, the rendering of the symphony was not marred by inaccuracy, but it was by no means animated. The second number of the bill proved more to line. The full chorus of the Saengerbund, said to include 3,000 voices, sang RIEDEL'S "Morning Song," and did so with an effect on the audience which resulted in a recall. Mr. PAUR cannot be too highly complimented for this achievement. An equal number of singers has never been better kept in hand. The choral share in the last effort of the night was gratifyingly sustained also. MAX BRUCH'S cantata of "Frithjof Saga" is a work poor in thought and distinguished only for a fullness and a very infrequent felicity of instrumentation after that manner of WAGNER, of which the score in "Lohengrin" is the type. Miss LICHTMAY and Herr VIMLING sang the solos in "Frithjof Saga," the voices of both artists being quite equal to the task, though the lady's is alone to be set down as a real success. The second concert occurs this evening at the Rink, and promises to be the most striking of the series. Dr. LEOPOLD DAMROSCH will conduct twice during its progress, an announcement sufficient eloquence to readers as full of local musical matters to need no comment. The bill embraces the selections appended: "Les Préludes," by LISZT; conductor, Dr. LEOPOLD DAMROSCH. "Spring Song," by WORCHEL, executed by the united singing societies from Philadelphia. Reading, Pa., Easton, Allentown, Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Pottsville, Shenandoah City, Mt. Carmel and New-York City; conductor, Mr. W. HARTMAN. "Rienzi" Overture, by R. WAGNER; conductor, Dr. LEOPOLD DAMROSCH. "Hymne an die Tonkunst," by BILLETER, executed by the united singing societies from Baltimore, Washington and Richmond; conductor, Mr. R. TILLMANN. "Salamis," by GERNSHEIM, executed by the united singers; conductor, Mr. A. PAUR.

An Indian Guide Gone to the Happy Hunting Grounds.

The following sketch of a somewhat notable Indian we find in the Los Angeles (Cal.) *Star* of June 11: "JACATRO, the famous guide of Commodore STOCKTON during the early days of California, breathed his last on Tuesday, June 6, in an unpretending *jacal*, situated contiguous to the valley of San Pascual. JACATRO, like many of his race, was addicted to drink to an extent almost incredible to conventionalists. As far as he was capable of judging for himself, at the time of entering the service of Commodore STOCKTON, he was over forty years of age, and was considered one of the most faithful and friendly of his race to the whites. Every mountain trail of more than half of California he claimed to be acquainted with; he seldom bossed or piloted that band of hardy adventurers to the benches of Los Angeles (now called Fort Hill,) and claimed for himself a share of the credit of capturing Los Angeles. He was accustomed to say, had he not shown them the trails leading to the hills from the outskirts of Los Angeles, they could never have taken the city. He claimed to have participated in more than thirty Indian battles, and to never have raised his hand against but one white man, and him he killed for striking him with the butt of a musket; like LOGAN, he never refused a human being assistance or shelter, and was ready at any hour, never could the traveler in the then wild days of the Occident, through mountain gorges, over tracks beset with danger from both man and beast, and known to none but the eagle eye of JACATRO. During the last five years he would speak almost daily of those days when

THE COLLEGES.

How Class-Day was Celebrated at Brown University.

Preparations for Princeton College Commencement—The Normal College—Other Commencements.

BROWN UNIVERSITY.

Class Day—Its Pleasant Features and Suggestions—The Confederate in the Chapel—Planting the Class Tree—The Class Supper—Speeches, Odes and Emancipation.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Saturday, June 24, 1871.

Class Day for Brown University is over, and one more is added to the list of those high festivals, the consummation and crown of college life. The peculiar charm of Class Day to the student lies in the fact that on this one day of the year the ruled become rulers, and subjunctive subjects are raised to the high places of authority. The under-graduate becomes lord of the manor, and welcomes the masters of the College as guests, to whom in the special courtesies on account of [illegible] Reads crowned with greatness hence for long and worthy service in the cause of education. Hence it is that class days are the red-letter ones of college life. It gives opportunity to renew old associations under the happiest auspices, to gather up the bands of sympathy and friendship which were formed in college days, to breathe again the atmosphere permeated with the noble essences of culture and vocal with worthy utterances of noble men. But to the Seniors in college, Class Day—the day when he summons kinsfolk and dear ones to look upon the bright side of college life, when he seeks to invest the closing days of his college career with a halo of gayety and gladness which shall make bright their memory through life—to him Class Day becomes the distinctive college festal with which no other can compare. The Juniors, Sophomores and Freshmen, too, is Class Day high holiday. Just released by the final examinations of the year from the restraints of regulated study, the day is the bright beginning of the long summer holiday of recreation.

Yesterday the Class of '71 celebrated the closing of its collegiate career, a course complete in effect, though not ended in *form*, till next Wednesday, when each member will receive his diploma. The day opened gloomily, but grew gradually bright and fair, as befitting the occasion; indeed, a rainy Class Day is not numbered in the annals of the College.

But, though the sun beamed as brightly as of old on the gathering multitude, moving beneath the graceful elms to the College chapel, there could but be a painful feeling of something lacking, of many missing charms which clustered about former class days. This was due to dissensions in the Graduating Class, and from these it came about that nearly a third of its members refused to participate in any way in the festival. These dissensions arose from the strength of cliques and fraternity organization, from the embittered hostility of the opposing factions among the secret societies of the College—a growing evil at Brown and at many other institutions, and which must be suppressed with the strong hand, else the classes will become disorganized by disruptant elements. Then, too, fewer of the people, gentile and simple, whose vine and fig-tree are set up in Providence Plantations, were seen on the sun-flecked "campus" or within the dingy walls of Brown's antique structure. This was due to a grievous error of the Committee of Arrangements, by which the customary notice in the journals of the city was omitted.

The Senior Class, summoned by the rivulle, at 10½ A. M., formed in double file before Rhode Island Hall, (a gray, weather-beaten little structure said for lecture-rooms,) and marched to the chapel, whence they escorted the College President, Dr. CASWELL, to the chapel. After prayer by Dr. CASWELL, and music by the American Band of the city, the Class President, J. M. GOODELL of Bangor, Me., made a brief address. His oration was happily conceived and aptly delivered. First, he gave words of welcome to the guests of the College, and described the position and thoughts of the class on this day, great in its theme in anticipation, in enjoyment, in remembrance. He then proceeded to resume the past history of the class, and to notice its distinctive characteristics, and closed with a well-worded exhortation to liberality of view and comprehension of thought in future life.

The oration by A. F. BOWERS, of Clinton, Mass., followed. Its subject was "The Influence of College Life on Character," a weighty theme, perhaps a trifle too weighty for the speaker. In treating the distinctive influences of college life, he first discussed the points wherein these were lacking, and eulogized fraternities, and college societies of all kinds. He next took up the salutary effects of the college, and described the true aim of collegiate education. The speaker was a little stiff and constrained in manner, and his enunciation hurried and indistinct, but he seemed in earnest, and filled with the fervor of conviction.

"The Real and Ideal," a poem by D. W. HOYT, of East Haverhill, Mass., was the next item on the programme. The poet illustrated one too frequent failure to fulfill the aspirations of college life by contrasting well-conceived portraits of the men of the class, as they will appear thirty years hence, with the ideal figures their fancies loved to paint. No small power of humorous delineation was shown in depicting the grasping man of law, the obscure parson, the country doctor. The latter part of the poem was devoted to a consideration of the nature of real success—success in the formation of character as well as in the conduct of life. The poem was received with great favor, though delivered with some want of smoothness.

The poem closed the exercises of the morning, and the class adjourned to the elegant hospitalities of the President's home, where, in genial converse and interchange of confidence, half an hour passed pleasantly. In one corner beamed luminously upon every one, Prof. CHASE, whose varied stores of erudition do not check his kindly expressions of interest in the prospects and hopes of those under his care. But far off could come no earnest, serious face of Prof. DURAND, to be enervated in gusts of Historic principles. Others, telling a witty story in a select circle, mingle with easy grace Prof. BANCROFT, whose conversational talents and ready store of knowledge make his presence eagerly desired in every social gathering. Welcoming every guest with well-word and gracious smile, in the centre stands our venerable President. Dr. CASWELL, whose lively fancy and pleasing humor age does not dull or obstruct.

After the President's reception was over, a ball match between the University nine and the famous Red Stockings, of Boston, attracted attention. The result of the game—a victory for the Bostons by a score of 24 to 5—was not unexpected. The reputation of the Red Stockings drew out the largest gathering ever present at a ball game in Providence, including not a few grave professors and men of weight in our city. The match was marked by some brilliant play, and especially by the powerful and safe batting of the professionals, while the University men were defeated not so much from culpable errors in play as by the superior striking of their opponents, and their own inability to hit safely the difficult pitching they encountered. However, it can but please the friends of the College to know that Brown has this season the strongest nine she has ever put in the field, having been successful in contests with the Lowells, of Boston, the nines of Tufts and Middletown, and having badly beaten the Dartmouths on Thursday. To our friends who look to see our colors as triumphant on the water as Ixionide this year as at Quinsigamond last season, I would say that both University and Freshman crews, by dint of steady work, have reached a precision and excellence of style, and a rate of speed, which will challenge the best effort of the best crew present at the regatta to overcome.

At 6 o'clock the shrill bugle summoned the students and their friends to the pleasant ceremonies of the Class Tree, in the rear of the College buildings. The assembly opened with a short oration by J. M. THOMAS, of New-Bedford, Mass., whose subject, "Growth," was well handled, and dealing with felicitous comparisons between the future life of the tree before him, and the whilhoming advance of the class in all that is noble and true. The "Address to Under-graduates" was then given by E. W. HENDRICKS, of Trenton, Mo., and was marked by a quaint racy flavor, tinged with the lawless exuberance of Western thought and expression. The humor was of necessity local, and the sharpest hits only intelligible to the residents of our college halls, but some witty allusions, and the perfect accord of manner with matter, as he mingled words of jocose advice to the several classes with sharp sarcasm and stinging invective on class-failings; and with happy glancing of wit at professional peculiarities, was well appreciated. Dr. CASWELL then made a happy and graceful address, expressing the pleasure he felt in the pleasures of college boys, and in the unison of all hearts in the celebration of the great annual college festival. At the close of the President's speech, the Class of '71 gathered about their elm, and each cast a spadeful of earth upon the roots, all raising their voices in singing the class hymn. The assemblage then gradually dispersed, and to enjoy private "spreads" in the various rooms, many prepared with great elaboration of luxury, and the rooms are transformed into headlots at for the abode of beauty.

At 7½ o'clock the promenade concert began on the green. The grounds were fantastically illuminated with Chinese lanterns, casting weird shadows against crumbling walls, and giving vague hints of the lurking obscurities of winding walks wherein solitary couples appear and disappear.

Thus swiftly passed the pleasant hours, till the drum-call summoned the Seniors, who, escorted by the lower classes, took up their line of march for the class supper. When the procession was formed, they made the tour of the College buildings, and went through the graceful and significant ceremony of "cheering the buildings." This quaint custom is, perhaps, derived from Harvard, where also it prevails, and very prettily expresses the leave-taking of the class to the scenes of the studies and pleasures, of the successes and failures of the last four years.

The class supper was served at the City Hotel, but the luxurious fare there provided counted as little in the mental pleasures enjoyed, for in that night men got more insight into the interest and sympathy of classmates hearts than in months before. The natural tendency of Americans, and especially of American collegians, to speech-making is too well known, accordingly innumerable toasts were given, pledged and responded to, and very wide was the circle of the subjects they embraced. The class history was read, and was followed by an ode from Mr. K. F. CHILD, of Providence, who, in flowing, graceful verse hit off happily the several members of the class with genial wit and gayety, commingled with the slightest dash of sarcastic severity, touching the peculiarities of disposition and action which had come to the surface in the four years' walk together. The ode was marked by most happy allusion, most terms of expression and charming ease and grace. The supper closed about 4 A. M., with a surprise prophecy from the speaking Wm. BLODGET, of Providence, whose felicitous and humorous description of the future stations and fortunes of the men of '71 roused great enthusiasm, and was received with loud laughter and applause.

And so, with the happiest feeling of goodwill to all mankind prevailing, with not a rankling thought in the minds of any, the class supper broke up with resonant cheers for the class, the day and the officers, and the Class Day of '71 at Brown was over.

A. F. B.

THE NORMAL COLLEGE.

Commencement Exercises This Afternoon—The Graduates.

The second annual Commencement of the Normal College of the City of New-York will be held at the Academy of Music this afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The Faculty consists of THOMAS HUNTER, President; ARTHUR H. DUNDON, Vice-President, and the following professors and instructors: Professor of Physics and Mathematics, Joseph A. Gillett; Professor of Natural Science, Philip M. W. Redfield; Professor of German and French, Charles A. Schiedel; Lady Superintendent, Lydia F. Wadleigh; Secretary and Librarian, Sarah E. Heybeck; Tutor in Mathematics, Eliza Woods; Tutor in Natural Science; Lavinia M. Holman; Tutor in Latin and Literature, Frances E. Peeke; Tutor in Mathematics, Mary A. Mathews; Tutor in Intellectual Philosophy and Methods of Teaching, Ida E. Bruce; Tutor in Drawing, A. Caroline Covell; Tutor in Natural Science, Abbie E. Hamlin; Tutor in Rhetoric, History and Literature, Mary Willard; Tutor in French, Adele Esmay; Tutor in German, Joanna Mitchels; Tutor in English Language, Helen G. Morgan; Tutor in English Language, Laura B. Leal; Tutor in Music, George Mangold; Tutor in Book-keeping and Writing, Jane Harkness; Tutor in Latin, Emma L. Crosby; Tutor in Physics, Jessie McGregor; Tutor in Mathematics, Agnes Jackson; Tutor in Mathematics, Eliza M. Phelps; Tutor in History, Mary E. M. Carr; Tutor in French, Elfrida De Wailly; Musical Directress, Charlotte V. Hutchings.

Rev. ISAAC BELL will preside, and the programme will be as follows: duet—"The Lord is my Shepherd," GRETZOREX Col.; salutatory—ANNIE M. WENTWORTH; duet—"Gloria Patri," C. J. HUTCHINGS; "The Work of Life," ELIZA PHILIPS FREEMAN; trio—"The Dance Invites Us;" essay—"Live upon Him," LESLIE GRIFFIN; duet—"Lady, thine Eyes;" essay—"Woman," ANNIE M. BROWN; solo—"The Last Rose of Summer," Miss MARGARET DUFF; solo—"The Harp that once through Tara's Halls;" oration—Hon. RICHARD O'GORMAN; trio—"The Vivandiere;" essay—"The Days that are no More," FLORENCE ALLEN; duet; Awarding of Diplomas by Rector Sears; Medical; Distribution of honors by Hon. ISAAC BELL; Address by Hon. BERNARD SMITH; Valedictory by Miss JENNY B. MERRILL; Farewell to the Graduates by President HUNTER. The exercises will conclude with the Doxology. The class honors will be awarded as follows: Ottendorfer gold medal for proficiency in German, to HONORA McDONOUGH; Ottendorfer silver medal, to LOUISA C. HONEY; second prize of $20 in gold, for elocution, JENNY B. MERRILL; Kelly silver medal for methods and principles of teaching, to ELIZA PHILIPS FREEMAN; Kelly bronze medal, OLIDA SACKETT. Honor Students—Jenny B. Morrill, Clara L. Griffin, Anne H. Wentworth, Eliza P. Freeman, Jennie E. Day, Lillie C. Cornell, Florence Allen, Alice M. Brown, Emily Cole.

The graduates are as follows:

GRADUATES FOR JUNE.

Jenny B. Merrill, Clara L. Griffin, Annie H. Wentworth, Eliza Philips Freeman, Lillie C. Cornell, Florence Allen, Alice M. Brown, Emily Cole, Jennie E. Day, Fannie Seward Brown, Ella Virginia Forbes, Hattie L. Rutter, Laura A. Worthington, Carrie Miles, Eleanor W. Davis, Laura Friebel, Ella Louise Barnes, Wilhelmina Straus, Ella Lang, Anna E. Rodney, Alida Sackett, Ella H. Clapp, Leila A. Tiemann, Tillie E. Ludlam, Mary Coulman, Ruth E. Thomas, Mary E. Brokaw, Minnie Lauderman, Mary E. Smyly, Jennie M. Brown, Mary Kline, Mary Josephine Smith, Carrie A. Vanderbilt, Frances J. O'Keefe, Eleanor E. Lane, Anna C. Patten, Annie M. Lester, Eliza A. Brush, May Connell, Hattie S. Greenwood, Hattie A. Fatherson, Florence Todd, Christie Metzger, Carrie E. Furzer, Amanda D. Tait, Selina F. Watt, Ida L. Speir, Ella Friend, Eleanor Frances Hoyt, Mary Holmes, Sarah C. Duffy, Lizzie M. Ellsworth, Martha M. Bollinger, Henrietta Wilde, Ella M. Linehan, Rebecca J. Martin, Madeleine Johnson, Davidena M. Hepburn, Gussie E. Schoonmaker, Agnes Josephine Ray, Mary Patterson, May Dean, Emily L. Dennison, Lucy Ferguson, Julia L. Crimmin, Fanny E. Hamilton, Julia Agatha Fleming, Ida E. Coles, Clara B. Ormsby, Rosalie Higginbotham, Hannah C. Stevens, Eliza V. Peterson, Christena E. Malcom, Hettie H. Hastings, M. Addie Sycamus, Amelia C. Fischer, Lizzie Hollinshead, Emma Woodard, Hesse Josephine Scudder, Anna E. Bulkley, Frances E. Garvin, Mary Abby Carman, Mary Jane Forest, Lily Murray, Thaseldie J. Gerardin, Margery Lucas, Louisa T. Markowitz, Lizzie Vanderbilt, Jennie Armstrong, Abbie H. Comstock, Minnie R. Reed, Emily F. Coles, Ella W. Cortelyou, Louise Hayden, Homera M. Beckley, Kate E. Lloyd, Charlotte P. Adams, Louise Rose, Katie A. Fagan, Mary E. Kailey, Rebecca T. Kennedy, Emilie L. Corss, Cassie A. Keogh, Mary M. Jordan, Frances Marion Williams, Emma Neppert, Ella Brown, Lucy M. Langman, Priscilla S. Clarke, Jennie L. Forster, Margie Gillespie, Mary B. Devoe, Mary McCarthy, Mary A. Keyes, Rebecca Holsten, Mary A. Dunn, Isabella C. Felmateer, Anna Clotilde C. Kelly, Agnes Zelmira Conner, Eliza White, Annie Louise Cantrell, Sarah J. Coleman, Amelia A. Litson, Alma L. Partridge, Jane McDermott, Margaret Duff, Julia Bodstein, Nellie Cunningham, Matilde F. Smith.

GRADUATES OF JUNE NEXT.

E. Ida Conant, Sarah Gale, Emily Dodd, Alice E. Cozzens, Emma M. Clark, Louise Kraemer, Anna A. Sowerby, Mary L. Weaver, Bertha Hummell, Lizzie D. Dickenson, Marin L. Smith, Mary Burger, Clara L. Byfield, Mary A. Gildersleeve, Phoebe C. Hassard, Anna L. Overton, Johanna Cohn, Grace Cook, Maggie Burns, Amanda E. Simpson, Ella A. Tooker, Marion Augusta Conger, Mary F. Gerarty, Augusta H. Gilbert. Total, 151.

OTHER COMMENCEMENTS.

Commencement Week at Princeton College—Class Day Yesterday—Decoration, Orations and Festivities.

Yesterday was a gala day for the Class of 1871, or the graduating class of this ancient and historic institution of learning. From an early hour the Campus presented a lively appearance, and students hurried to and fro, apparently absorbed in nothing but preparations for participation in the day's programme. Until noon the Campus was the theatre of operations of the Class. Shortly before 2 in the afternoon, the graduates assembled in the chapel, and after the devotional exercises had ended, a literary display ensued. E. H. PERKINS, of Maryland, performed the functions of Master of Ceremonies with admirable aptitude. JOSIAH MCELARY, of Illinois, as Class Orator, acquitted himself creditably. A. G. VAN CLEVE, of New-Jersey, was the Class Poet, for which distinction he was tolerably worthy. The other selections were: W. C. CHAMBERS, of New-Jersey, Library Orator; J. E. CLEMENTSON, of New-Jersey, Art Orator; E. H. PATTERSON, of Pennsylvania, Class Historian, and W. E. HORNBLOWER, of New-Jersey, Presentation Orator. After the conclusion of the "investigation" by the foregoing gentlemen, the programme was brought to a close by a promenade concert. The Campus was brilliantly illuminated, and with the ringing laughter and light dresses of the ladies added additional charms to the scene. The promenade concert was carried through with great success, and the dew had commenced to descend ere the Class Day celebration of 1871 was brought to its happy close. The exercises for to-day will consist of a gymnastic contest among the members of the Graduating Class, the reward to be a valuable prize. At 11 in the forenoon Secretary of War BELKNAP, of the Class of '52, will deliver an oration before the American Whig and Cliosophic Societies. In the afternoon, the annual meeting of the Alumni Association of Nassau Hall will be held, and in the evening eight orators of the Junior Class will contend for the golden medals, which are the prizes to the first four orators.

Annual Commencement of St. Francis Xavier's College.

The exercises in connection with the annual commencement of St. Francis Xavier's College took place last evening in the great hall of the College, Fifteenth-street, Archbishop MCCLOSKEY presided, assisted by Very Rev. Dr. STARRS, Vicar General, Rev. Father BARTHE, Rev. Father HOPPIN, Rector of the College, Judge MCQUINN, a large number of clergy, and a vast concourse of the general public. The exercises comprised an overture by the students, under the direction of Prof. SIMON; discourse, "A Nation's Life," ROBERT J. MCGINNEY; "Rise, Shine, O'Erin," chorus; "The Growth of False Principle," STEPHEN J. O'HARE; chorus, "Hail, Lovely Vespice," DONNERITE; discourse, "Moral and Physical Power," ALEX. J. BIRMINGHAM; selection, by the orchestra; discourse, "The Tendencies of Modern Thought, JOHN H. DERBITT, A. B.; chorus, "The Exodus." The addresses evinced considerable ability and culture on the part of the graduates, which reflected creditably on the institution and elicited much applause.

Degrees were conferred by the Archbishop on the following: Degree of A. M., to Peter Condon, Charles W. Sloane, John H. Derbity, Thos. S. O'Brien. The degree of A. B. was conferred on Thomas O'C. Sloane, Graduates in Course—John F. K. Doyle, Francis W. Gunn, Alexander J. Birmingham, James F. Kiely, Robert J. McGinley, Lawrence J. Boylan, Stephen J. O'Hara, Michael McSwiggan, Thomas M. Morher, John H. Burns, Wm. P. Mulvy, Michael H. O'Brien, Patrick J. Martin, Michael A. Cremin and John MacDermott. The proceedings terminated with a benediction by the Archbishop.

THE STRICKEN CITY.

Ravages of the Pestilence in Buenos Ayres—Interesting Details.

The Indianapolis *Journal* publishes the following private letter from Prof. H. G. JACKSON, formerly a resident of that State, but now a resident of Buenos Ayres:

BUENOS AYRES, S. A., May 16, 1871.

MY DEAR FRIEND: I shall send you a letter by to-day's mail, if for no other reason than to inform you that we are alive; for doubtless you will soon begin to hear reports of the ravages of yellow fever in Buenos Ayres—in fact, I suppose you must have heard of it before now. At any rate I am happy to inform you that my family and myself are still alive and well, notwithstanding there has been a fearful mortality in the city during the past three months.

In the month of February there appeared in one of the districts of Buenos Ayres a few cases of what the physicians called yellow fever, though there was much discussion as to whether it was really yellow fever or not. However, the cases were few in number, and not particularly fatal, and, besides, were confined to one neighborhood, nobody paid much attention to it, or seemed to think it worth while to take any precautions against its spreading. In the meantime the disease was increasing quite rapidly, and the newspapers began to discuss the subject seriously, some claiming we had genuine yellow fever among us, others asserting with equal confidence that it was not that dreaded destroyer of human life. The number of deaths rose from five or ten up to twenty or thirty daily, and were published separately, with street and number, name, age, &c.

The people became alarmed and began to leave the city by thousands. It was estimated that not less than ten thousand people left the city in a single day. As the epidemic progressed the people became so much afraid of it that they deserted, in many instances, the nearest friends and relatives, and many persons died from neglect who, if properly cared for, would have recovered. The number of deaths rose rapidly until it finally reached the appalling number of 780 daily, and it is generally believed that the full number was not reported. It must be remembered that at the time when the deaths were reported at from 400 to 600 daily, the population of the city had been reduced by previous deaths and removals to about 25,000 or 40,000 souls. (Buenos Ayres ordinarily has a population of over 200,000.) Hearses were to be seen in all directions and at all hours, and by night and by night. Indeed, there were not hearses enough in the city to carry off the dead, so that furniture wagons and other vehicles had to be brought into requisition. Coffins could with great difficulty be procured, and it is said that in some instances the same coffin was made to serve a second time, after its occupant having been removed upon arriving at the grave. At the cemetery the scene was still more striking, for there was the gathering of the dead. It reminded one of a "mass meeting such as we see in the States during a political campaign; only instead of gayly-colored banners and flags there waved only the black plumes of the hearses, and instead of the shouts and cheers of excited partisans, there was only the silence of the dead, and the subdued sobbing of the mourners. Twenty or thirty hearses were constantly awaiting their turn at the gate of the cemetery to unload their lifeless passengers, and soon as they were discharged hastened back to the city for others. Such were the awaiting them. Within the cemetery, while there were always to be seen scores of coffins waiting for the graves to be prepared to receive them, for the men employed were not sufficient to keep pace in their doleful work with the rapidly accumulating corpses. The municipality employed still more, until at one time there was said to be more than a thousand grave-diggers at work in the cemetery, though I believe this statement to be an exaggeration.

The appearance of the country was like that of a freshly plowed field. The graves were made of about 100 together as possible, and were each one hundred. At one side of the cemetery several large pits were dug, about fifty by twenty-five feet in length and breadth, and about twenty feet deep, in which the poor were buried. A layer of coffins was put in, then a little lime, and then more coffins until the pit was nearly full, after which the earth was thrown in, and one large mound was made to mark the grave of hundreds. Poor fellows, they have been crowded and huddled together in unhealthy tenements while living, and in death, when denied solitude even in the grave. Business was completely paralyzed. The banks and nearly all the stores were closed, and but one subject occupied the attention of all, viz.: the pestilence. The authorities urged every one that could do so to leave the city, and send out thousands of dollars at the public expense. Lumber was sent out to the country, and houses constructed, and even the box cars of the railroad were converted into houses for the poor; and still villages of these wooden tenements are to be seen along the line of the railroads, occupied by fugitives from the pestilence-stricken city.

Fortunately my family were in the country when the fever broke out, having gone on account of Charley's health, who had had a protracted spell of typhoid fever, (you know he is now about six years old.) When the pestilence became alarming I of course did not bring them back to the city. I was not so fortunate myself, for many of my congregation being sick, I could not leave them, and from continued exposure to the fever I was attacked also, and had a pretty severe time of it, but am now as well as ever. My wife came in to take care of me, and was herself the subject of a slight attack.

The loss of life by the pestilence is variously estimated from 15,000 to 25,000. I presume the latter figure more nearly correct, though to the public the truth will never be known.

SARATOGA.

Opening of the Season—Scenes at the Spring—How People Take the Waters—Visitors—The Guests—The Races—The Club-House—Miscellaneous.

From Our Special Correspondent.

SARATOGA, Monday, June 26, 1871.

Other watering-places contain hidden and mysterious forces upon which the worn and wearied business man recuperates from the weakness born of the laborious activities of the year and gradually, by quiet and rest, becomes renewed and able to conquer the necessities of the future. Saratoga does more than this. It is life. The faded voluptuary upon whose taste all things pall, and whose life is almost a burden, finds in the healing waters a panacea for all ills, and is firmly placed on the ladder of health, from which he was so surely slipping. Woman, whom the fashionable demands of life has dragged through a season of dissipation, and over whose brow the shadow of care and fatigue is creeping, is saved for new exactions, and rejuvenated for fresh conquests. Not that there is any hiatus of pleasure here; the ball nowhere reels on so fiercely; the waste of health seems as no other place so reckless; and yet, withal, the morning finds a freshness that rivals nature in its beauty. The eyes that closed wearicdly after the feverish excitements of the night shine out in the morning as clear and bright as though they had never witnessed orgies, kept in bounds only by their publicity, or the cooling draughts of Congress Spring. Morals and water are so closely allied in this locality that one finds it difficult to separate them, and what we attribute to one may be but the result of the cooling effect of the other. A pleasant story is told of two young men, who, over their wine, quarreled almost to the death about a young lady. Next morning they met at the Spring, and with swelling muscle and flashing eye contemplated each other. But a few glasses of the water from the Spring relaxed their features, and with a mutual smile they forgot their anger and renewed their friendship. What a legend, and what a hint to the moralist. Well may we say in the language of PHILLIPS, "Nature, Nature, none but thyself can be thy parallel." The song of the future may yet be a parody upon the song of the past, and we now living may hear ringing from every college hall in the land:

"Here's to Congress water, drink her down."

What a scene is here, sitting upon the verandas of the Grand Union, after dinner. Passing along the walk and down the long stretch of the veranda are faces that have small kinship with water of any kind, unless the matutinal gloss that fashion demands be considered an acquaintance intimate enough to establish a relation. Saratoga has the reddest of faces in the Spring, and, although as the Summer fades away, some are reduced to a genial dog-day radiance, they go away surprisingly subsonent, indicating that Congress water is to them a gentle illusion, well enough to talk of, but on no account to be practiced.

CONGRESS SPRING.

Probably nowhere in Saratoga can more amusing studies of human nature be found than at the Spring. Early come the real drinkers, men of action, who come to a watering-place to sap its possibilities of pleasure and benefit, and with full hand they grasp the tumblers and pour the sparkling liquid down their capacious throats. Not one glass or two suffice these heroes of the Spring, but four or five follow, one after another. How the water seems to sparkle, with what great gasps of relief the body seems to greet its new ally, and as the veteran turns away, there is none of the eagerness that marked his coming. The void is filled, and the pleasant vision of a possible cocktail calls up a smile and a jest. Then come the youthful drinkers. They come not as their elders, with the assured step of one who has conquered public sentiment, but rather with irregular gait. They gently take up the proffered tumbler, and small swallows make their spring. One would scarcely think that years would give to this delicate flower the bloom and perfection of the veteran; but time works wonders, and only through the pale faces and weak stomachs of the present can the ambitious youth hope to arrive at the full dignity of his Summer solstice. This is the business aspect of the Spring. The ladies, bringing their delicate tumblers, and with dainty fingers handling the offered libation; the portly mothers taking their dose because a favorite physician has prescribed it; the gentle damsels, giggling, at what only those delicious buds of the human plant can tell, take their glass, with a little show of opposition, then sedately walk away. Each class has its own way of solving the difficulty of absorption, and since all drink, all, in some way, solve it.

VISITORS.

The hotels are not full, although the prospects are better than any preceding year, and the proprietors rejoice over orders that exceed even the high anticipations of the past. Since MORRISSEY took Saratoga by storm, and established the fact that by properly cultivating the minor morals there could be built up in the State of New-York a watering-place that should put to the blush the ancient glories of Baden Baden, there has been one continuous success for Saratoga, once only a small village. In fact, lots that in the pre-Morrissey days were worth from two to four hundred dollars, now readily bring the same in thousands. Race week brought the Grand Union, and will eventually make Congress Hall the most perfect specimen of hotel architecture in the country. It is proposed to build the Congress over the unfinished corner now occupied by the bottling rooms of the Congress Spring Company. This will add nearly four hundred rooms, which, added to the present capacity of 1,100, will make a caravansary worthy of the first watering-place of America. Nor does LELAND despair of equaling this wonderful building, for in the centre of the Grand Union is room for a dozen buildings that shall rival any other hotel in the world. In fact, it was only because of the desire of the political chiefs to hold further State Conventions in Saratoga, and occupy the ball-room of the Grand Union for that purpose, that that room was not, last year, turned into a quarter section of the hotel.

GUESTS.

It may not be uninteresting to give the names of some of the gentlemen who will this year make the Grand Union their head-quarters. HENRY SMITH, Senator BRADLEY, M. T. BRENNAN, and other lights of New-York power will be here. A. T. STEWART, W. B. ASTOR, JOHN MCB. DAVIDSON, W. A. REACH, the new attorney of the Erie Railroad, ERASTUS CORNING, of Albany, and others not so well known to the general reader, will give added interest to the Union. In the records of Congress Hall appear the names of the chief railroad men of the day. Commodore and W. H. VANDERBILT, OSGOOD and CLARK, make up a family party whose stock is par in any quarter of the globe. RICHARD SCHELL, Gen. CRAIG, JOHN T. HOFFMAN and FERNANDO WOOD, indicate that the forces of Tammany are divided, and that to have a regular old-fashioned and united pow-wow, it will be necessary for somebody to cross the street. GEORGE OPDYKE will here hold his levees, and E. W. LEVERNOOD, of Syracuse, will batten his income during the political complications of the year. Of the rich men who are little known to the general public, it is impossible to speak, but we may safely say that hundreds of millions will be represented by the gentlemen who will this year take their ease in the magnificent parlors of Congress Hall.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The feeling of active opposition to the gambling-houses has faded away. Occasionally one hears a groan from some less hardened resident, and a wish that the hits of Saratoga could be purified, but it is uttered in a whisper and when none of the friends of the wicked are by. The chivalrous action of Mr. MORRISSEY, in contributing five hundred of the one thousand dollars needed to pay for sprinkling the road to the lake, has called out a spontaneous burst of enthusiasm from the people, and he is now held in great esteem. The powers of the law have been satisfied by the punishment of a few unfortunate women, and the great current of dissipation flows on unheeded.

Under the Grand Union only four stores have opened for business, but Congress promises to be full six. Notices [illegible] July will place every available room in activity, and the customary dealers of this locality will smile upon buyers and invite custom. One sagacious exotic was this morning noticed pricing a chain that dangled before him at the head of [illegible] damsel, but as he was probably the first purchaser of the season, the peculiar attention accorded him was pleasurable. In fact, as the manoeuvrances the eyes of the salesgirls were attentively engaged in studying the looks of the possible purchaser, and while anxious to sell, they are far more anxious to attract attention to themselves.

The Club-House opens for business on Monday. MORRISSEY and his attendants are here, and on Thursday the house was thrown open. Every appliance of art is being exhausted to make the place perfect, and whatever one loses it will be lost amid wondrous magnificence. MORRISSEY has taken out a hotel license and will feed his friends, and so—by a distinction without a difference—changes the character of his establishment, and the law takes no notice of him.

The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company have come into full control of the Kenwelaer and Saratoga Road, and already the benefits arising from the control of a rich corporation are appreciated. The time from Albany has been usually two hours; the first change will be to reduce that one-half. Then a change in the cars will offer better accommodations, and added care in the comparunction of the road insure greater safety. Much doubt has been indulged in regarding the Cohoes Bridge. The wood is twenty years old, and, if it should break down, would send down a train thirty feet into the swift current of the Mohawk. The engineers say that there is no danger, and the present Superintendent has kept close and constant watch over the structure, but the fact that it is now stated that the bridge must be rebuilt or the road discontinued, goes but little way to quiet the fears of the traveling public. The managing director of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company's roads were at Congress Hall last week, and had a long consultation over the future of the Saratoga Road.

SARATOGA RACES.

Official Programme for the Annual Meeting—Announcements.

The regular annual meeting of the Saratoga Association will commence on the 12th of July, and continue for six days. Each day's races will begin promptly at 11 o'clock. The race-course is in splendid condition, and the entries promise to make this season one of unexampled brilliancy. Already there have arrived the stables of BELMONT, eight horses; THORNTON, of Kentucky, five horses; TIERWELL, six horses; SPRINGFIELD, four horses, all from Kentucky, and MORRISSEY enters one, unknown to fame, but understood to be a wonder. Each day the track is enlivened by the trainers, exercising and working their charges. All are in fine condition, and the careful selection of food by the well-known GARDINER, so long connected with the feeding department of the Saratoga stables, is daily improving the stock. The following are the announcements:

FIRST DAY.

FIRST RACE.—The Travers Stakes, for three-year olds; $50 entrance, play or pay; $1,000 in money added by the Association, and $500 in plate by W. R. TRAVERS, President; one and three-quarter miles.

SECOND RACE.—Sweepstakes, for all ages; $50 entrance, play or pay; $750 added; one mile and a quarter.

THIRD RACE.—Flash Stakes, for two-year olds; $50 entrance, play or pay; $300 added; half a mile.

SECOND DAY.

FIRST RACE.—Steeple-chase, for all ages; about three miles over a fair hunting-course; welter weights; $600 to the winner and $200 to the second horse.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $600; for all ages; to carry 100 pounds; one and three-quarter miles.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $400; for all ages; three-quarters of a mile.

THIRD DAY.

FIRST RACE.—The Saratoga Stakes, for two-year olds; $50 entrance, play or pay; $1,000 added; three-quarters of a mile.

SECOND RACE.—The Saratoga Cup, for all ages; $50 entrance, play or pay; $1,000 added; two and a quarter miles.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $600; for three-year olds; one and a half mile; winner of Belmont, Ladies or Travers Stakes, excluded.

FOURTH DAY.

FIRST RACE.—Purse $500; for all ages; one mile.

SECOND RACE.—Selling Race, purse $600; for all ages; one and a half miles; horses entered to be sold for $2,000 to carry their appropriate weights; for $2,000 allowed 7 pounds; for $1,500 12 pounds; for $1,000 15 pounds; the winner to be sold at auction.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $300; for all ages; two miles.

FIFTH DAY.

FIRST RACE.—Hurdle Race, two miles, over eight hurdles, welter weights, for all ages; $300 to the winner and one to the second horse.

SECOND RACE.—Selling Race, purse $600; for two-year olds; three-quarters of a mile; those entered to be sold for $2,000 to carry 100 pounds; for $1,500 allowed 7 pounds; for $1,000 14 pounds; for $500 21 pounds; the winner to be sold at auction.

THIRD RACE.—The Sequel Stakes, for three-year olds; $50 entrance, play or pay; $700 added; winner of the Belmont or Travers Stakes, 7 pounds extra; of both, 10 pounds extra; two miles.

SIXTH DAY.

FIRST RACE.—Purse $500; for all ages; winners during the meeting, 7 pounds extra; one mile and an eighth.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $1,000; for all ages; three quarters of a mile.

THIRD RACE.—Consolation Purse, $300; for all ages; horses beaten once during the meeting, allowed 7 pounds; twice, 10 pounds; three times, 15 pounds; one mile and a quarter. Entrance for other purses 5 per cent. to go to the second horse in all cases.

THE TURF.

Trotting at Fleetwood Park Yesterday.

There was quite a turn-out of sporting men, (particularly of the Bull's Head variety,) yesterday, to witness the sport at Fleetwood Park. The first event of the day was a match for $1,000, mile heats, best two in three, between D. PFIFER'S *Richard M. Tweed* and G. N. FERGUSON'S *Bright Eyes*. *Tweed* was the favorite, *Bright Eyes* showing a little lame before the start. In the first heat, *Bright Eyes* got off with the lead, but fell back to second place on the turn, and did not show in front again during the heat. *Tweed* winning easily by two lengths in 2:46½.

In the second heat, *Tweed* made a bad break just as he crossed the score, and did not catch the mare till they turned into the homestretch, when he pressed her so hard that she went up and lost him to the front, winner of the heat and race. Time—2:50½.

SECOND DAY.

FIRST RACE.—Steeple-chase, for all ages; about three miles over a fair hunting-course; welter weights; $600 to the winner and $200 to the second horse.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $600; for all ages; to carry 100 pounds; one and three-quarter miles.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $400; for all ages; three-quarters of a mile.

THIRD DAY.

FIRST RACE.—The Saratoga Stakes, for two-year olds; $50 entrance, play or pay; $1,000 added; three-quarters of a mile.

SECOND RACE.—The Saratoga Cup, for all ages; $50 entrance, play or pay; $1,000 added; two and a quarter miles.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $600; for three-year olds; one and a half mile; winner of Belmont, Ladies or Travers Stakes, excluded.

FOURTH DAY.

FIRST RACE.—Purse $500; for all ages; one mile.

SECOND RACE.—Selling Race, purse $600; for all ages; one and a half miles; horses entered to be sold for $2,000 to carry their appropriate weights; for $2,000 allowed 7 pounds; for $1,500 12 pounds; for $1,000 15 pounds; the winner to be sold at auction.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $300; for all ages; two miles.

FIFTH DAY.

FIRST RACE.—Hurdle Race, two miles, over eight hurdles, welter weights, for all ages; $300 to the winner and one to the second horse.

SECOND RACE.—Selling Race, purse $600; for two-year olds; three-quarters of a mile; those entered to be sold for $2,000 to carry 100 pounds; for $1,500 allowed 7 pounds; for $1,000 14 pounds; for $500 21 pounds; the winner to be sold at auction.

THIRD RACE.—The Sequel Stakes, for three-year olds; $50 entrance, play or pay; $700 added; winner of the

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange yesterday, (June 26,) the following legal sales were effected, all under Supreme Court orders in foreclosures, and under the direction of the referees respectively named.

By R. H. LUDLOW & CO., Stephen H. Olin, Esq., referee, the premises known as No. 184 Canal-street, south side, between the Bowery and Chrystie-street, embracing a lot 20 by 97, upon which a four-story brick building is erected, 20 feet front by 46 feet in depth. Sold for $30,450; purchaser, CHARLES TRATT.

By JOSEPH McGINN, LEWIS C. COSBIE, Esq., referee, a house and lot on the north side of Twenty-fifth-street, between First and Second avenues, lot 25 by 98.9, sold for $7,450; purchaser, A. J. P. HARNY. By the same auctioneer, D. F. Ingraham, Jr., Esq., referee, a house and lot on the west side of Suffolk-street, 59 feet south of Stanton-street, lot 20 by 75, sold for $9,100; purchaser, CHARLES GUNTHER. Also, under direction of the same referee, a leasehold premises on the east side of Avenue B, between Fourth and Fifth-streets, lot 19 by 47, sold for $6,200; purchaser, JOSEPH WAGNER. The lease extends thirty-four years to run, ground rent $125 per annum. The legal sale of a house and lot on Seventieth-street, between Eighth and Ninth-avenues, was adjourned until Thursday. No other business was transacted.

The sale of property by order of executors, Babylon, Long Island, advertised to be made at auction on Saturday was postponed to that day in consequence of the storm. A date for another sale will be announced. In regard to the sale of lots at Corsons, N. J., yesterday, conducted by A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., O. H. PIERSON, auctioneer, full particulars will be given to-morrow.

Today, at the Exchange, a number of real estate sales will be consummated, as well as an extensive line of City real estate will be offered at auction. In Brooklyn, at the Commercial Exchange, a quite valuable property, corner of Clinton and Pierrepont streets, will be sold, while in Paterson, N. J., A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & Bro. will dispose of 100 villa plots on the ground at 1 P. M. Special train at 11 A. M. For general details, reference is made to our advertising columns.

Real Estate Sales, Monday, June 26th.
NEW-YORK.

By R. H. Ludlow & Co.

Thirty brick dwelling and lot, No. 184 Canal-st., 25 ft. w. of Chrystie-st., lot 20x97, building 20x46.25 ..... $30,450

By Joseph McGuire.

House and lot n. s. 25th-st., 100 ft. e. of 1st-av., lot 25x100 ..... $7,450
House and lot w. s. Suffolk-st., 59 ft. s. of Stanton-st., lot 20x75 9,100
House and lot e. s. Avenue B, 97ft. n. of 4th-st., lot 19x47, leasehold 34 years, ground rent $125 per annum 6,200

CITY REAL ESTATE.

EXCHANGE AND YOU MAY ACCOMplish your objects without cash. We have in our hands excellent City properties in exchange for uncumbered Country property, between New-York and remoter for City, nearly as follows:

ON NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.

Mansion, stable and four acres; beautiful; within thirty minutes of New-York; with furniture; would exchange for small place, or patent, safe or builder's hardware; equity, $10,000.

ON LONG ISLAND.

Capitally-built country property, with steam power and machinery; available for almost any mechanical business; desirable for institution requiring durable edifice; pleasant and healthful location; large, dry, and level ground; finished throughout; transportation facilities excellent; a great bargain, for cash, on easy terms; owners retired from business; would exchange for small farm or real estate of available character.

IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY,
(With or a specialty.)

WHITE PLAINS.—Dwelling, store and stable; exchange for New-York property.

TREMONT.—Large, fine mansion-house; plot 200x180; price, $9,000; exchanged for farm slightly located.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD.—Twenty-four City lots in exchange for large property in Westchester County. Villas; a dozen on hand, Southern Boulevard front of 4 to 10 acres for sale.

STEPHENS BROTHERS,
Real Estate Agency, No. 157 Broadway, New-York.

EIGHTH-AV. CENTRAL PARK LOTS AT AUCTION.—By order of the Supreme Court, A. J. BLECKER & SON will sell at Exchange, on FRIDAY, June 30, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, under the direction of Philip S. Crooke, Esq., referee, four lots on the Eighth Park, at the corner of Eighth-av. and Fifty-ninth-st., being lot 58.11x100 feet, the other lots each 20x100, forming a plot of 201.11 feet on the Park by 100 feet in depth. The sale will be to the highest bidder. Only 25 per cent of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for three or five years. See advertisement signed

PHILIP S. CROOKE, Referee.
No. 346 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

THOMAS E. FIRTH, Attorney for the Assignee, No. 346 Broadway, New-York.

Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York.

A.—EAST SIDE-ST.—NEAR MADISON-AV.—Four-story high-stoop new well-built modern-finished dwelling; size 21 feet front without; and Mansion-house for sale. Apply to V. E. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—ON 5TH-AV., NEAR 42D-ST., a valuable property, 25x100, with rear entrance, and first-class buildings, suitable for a private hotel, institution, or club-house. Price only $150,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FARMS FOR SALE
IN THE LOWER PART OF
WESTCHESTER COUNTY.
BLACKWELL & MARKS,
Nos. 8 and 9 Liberty-st.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY.

HUGH N. CAMP, No. 8 Pine-st., begs to inform those having houses, farms, or Western property for sale, and also those wishing to purchase in the vicinity, that he gives especial attention to, and has peculiar facilities for, the negotiation of real estate and the exchange of the same for City property. Also, in addition for travel to and from the lower part of the county that will be afforded upon the completion of the Vladeck Railroad path to that section as the field of future operations.

Houses and Lots

For sale or to let, on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. A. D. HOPE, No. 189 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL AND VERY productive country seat of 105 acres, eighty miles from the City, near the Hudson River; over 1,000 fruit-trees in bearing; a large and handsome brick front, containing nineteen rooms; extensive barns, carriage-houses, ice-houses, (filled,) granary, cider-house, &c.; two dwelling-houses and other necessary out-buildings; two never-failing springs of water and waterfall, 100 feet from the house, and mineral springs of valuable medicinal qualities. This place combines every requisite of a gentleman's villa of the first class, and would be sold cheap. Also, a small but large revenue over expenses would exchange for City or Brooklyn property; price, $30,000; terms to suit purchaser. Inquire of C. H. PIERSON, Union County, N. J., or J. R. CORT, No. 137 Eastern-av., New-York City.

$1,000 DOWN—REMAINDER BY installments or on mortgage—Is offered a rare and rich opportunity to acquire a nice country home within easy access of the City. Tasteful Summer or Winter residence, with all modern conveniences; situated on Long Island Railroad, within 30 minutes' travel; Depot at Beaubrosse site, by two favorite trains daily; travel at frequent intervals from 7 A. M. till midnight; house has large rooms and halls, hot and cold water, bath-room, &c.; lot 100 by 200 feet; set in garden, fruit and shade trees, stable, &c.; situated on High Ridge, in the pleasantest part of Hempstead; first-class surroundings going up all round it; price, $12,000; title perfect. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

STORES, &c., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

STUDIO TO LET.—ONE OF THE FINEST in the City to a responsible party. Address J. B., P. O. BOX 1,861, New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—AT MODERATE RENT, AN OLD-fashioned stone cottage, furnished, at Fishkill, on the Hudson River, with 3 acres of ground, carriage-house, stable, fruit and vegetable garden, &c., if rented; cook and chamber-maid will remain if required. Address ATTIC DE WINT, on the premises.

TO LET FURNISHED (FOR TWO OR three months) a neat cottage, containing nine rooms, &c., on the line of the New-York and Harlem Railroad, fifteen minutes from the depot, by Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply to JOHN WILSON, Gold Mountain Depot, No. 85 Broadway.

TO RENT.—THREE MODERN FURnished, at Yonkers, a large house with barn and stables, and trout in abundance. Address ROCKLAND, Box No. 1, Tower Office.

TO LET.—FOR JULY AND AUGUST, A beautiful cottage, in the Hudson, situated on a beautiful river; rent $25 per month. Apply to L. H., Box No. 119 Station D, Bible House.

THREE FURNISHED COTTAGES TO let at Rutherford Park, N. J., the most beautiful place in the County. Apply to owner, THOMAS R. AGNEW, No. 80 Nassau-st.

STORES, &c., TO LET.

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STUDIO TO LET.—ONE OF THE FINEST in the City to a responsible party. Address J. B., P. O. BOX 1,861, New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,

Auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-st., N. Y.,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1871,

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS,

100 CHOICE VILLAGE LOTS

Being the Estate of Theo. B. Marsh, Deceased, Late Treasurer of the United States Express Company,

AT PASSAIC,

One of the growing villages in New-Jersey, only forty-eight minutes from New-York by the Erie Railway. Splendid music by GRAFULLA'S SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND.

Maps can be had at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate,
No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT EXECUTOR'S SALE
OF THE PROSPECT PARK PROPERTY
COMPRISING 100 BUILDING LOTS,
AT PATERSON, N. J.,
Being Executors of C. C. Hooper, deceased,
TUESDAY, JUNE 27, AT 12½ P. M.,
ON THE PREMISES.

The attention of this property is most attractive, fronting on the new Haledon-av., (recently completed at cost of $60,000,) on an elevation, commanding distinctive views of the Passaic River and the surrounding country for twelve miles, and looking directly on the City of Paterson; only seven minutes' ride from railroad station.

Special cars by the 11 A. M. train by the Erie Railway from foot of Chambers-st. Luncheon before the sale.

For free tickets and maps apply to GEORGE W. CARPENTER, Real Estate Agent, Paterson, N. J., and to A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

Loveliest Villages in New-Jersey
IN
PASSAIC,
only FORTY-EIGHT MINUTES FROM NEW-YORK by the broad-gauge double-track Erie Railway. Commutation, $60 per year. Less than one-fifth fare. Choice lots in the midst of handsome improvements, to be sold by order of the executors,

ON WEDNESDAY, by
A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

THE VILLAGE LOTS
AT
PASSAIC,

to be sold by A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., on WEDNESDAY, have gained some notoriety in the papers from being the property of the eccentric bachelor, THEO. B. MARSH, who at his death willed a portion of his property to his four horses.

S. DEREX, Auctioneer.

UNRESERVED SALE
OF THE
PEOPLE'S COLLEGE LOTS
AT AUCTION,
THURSDAY, JUNE 29, AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M.,
AT ALTURAS, ROCKLAND COUNTY, N. Y.
76 ACRES OF THIS BEAUTIFUL PROPERTY,
ON THE ERIE RAILWAY,
one hour from New-York, has been
DONATED TO COLLEGE PURPOSES,
and a fine residence and eight acres to the order of
GOOD SAMARITANS,
AS A HOME AND SCHOOL
for orphan girls. Also, the net proceeds of the sale of
2,500 LOTS.

TERMS OF SALE.—Twenty-five per cent. on day of purchase; twenty-five per cent. in sixty days without interest; until $50,000 is realized, and the buildings secured.

Purchasers really pay only enough to defray expenses of grading and laying out parks and streets, and the balance to build colleges for themselves.

Refreshments furnished at the Pavilion at New-York prices, for the benefit of the GOOD SAMARITAN HOME.

Daily excursion trains, and a special free train on day of sale, per Hackensack Extension Railroad, foot of Chambers-st., at 8½ A. M.

For maps and further information apply to

S. DINGEE & CO.,
No. 81 Cedar-st., New-York.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.
BY JOHNSON & MILLER.
No. 32 Nassau-st., New-York.
HIGHLY IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE
OF THIRTY-SIX CHOICE LOTS, AT
HEMPSTEAD,
near the Hill Factory, on
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1871,
at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises.

These lots are estimated as Montgomery, Malcolm and De Mott streets, near the Paterson and New-York Plank Road. Lunch before the sale. Take West Hoboken and Palisade-avenue cars from Hoboken ferry to Paterson-avenue. Terms easy. Maps, &c., at office, No. 25 Nassau-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SOUTH CAROLINA
LAND AND IMMIGRATION
ASSOCIATION,

under the auspices of the "South Carolina State Agricultural and Mechanical Society," will give a series of Concerts, at the Academy of Music, Charleston, S. C., commencing Oct. 1, 1871, for the purpose of raising a Fund for the Relief of the Poor. The Concerts are conducted by the Association for homes of Northern and European farmers and others, in the State of South Carolina, and for their transportation thither and support for the first year.

REFERENCES IN SOUTH CAROLINA:
Gen. Wade Hampton, Hon. R. F. Perry, Gov. M. L. Bonham, Gen. Johnson Hagood, Hon. Armistead Burt, Hon. Alexander Gregg, Bishop Preston, Hon. W. D. Simpson, Andrew Simonds, Esq., Gen. G. A. Trenholm, Gen. J. L. Manning, Hon. J. H. Campbell.

REFERENCES IN NEW-YORK CITY.
August Belmont & Co., Bankers; Hon. Charles O'Conor, Counsellor at Law; Hon. Roger A. Pryor, Counsellor at Law; T. A. Hoyt, Esq., President Gold Exchange Bank; Messrs. Lord & Taylor, Merchants; Morton, Bliss & Co., Bankers; Hon. John A. Dix, Governor; as Law; Col. Richard Lathers; Bank, Thompson & Co., Factors; Peyton & Co., Merchants; F. Zeltsman & Fabbri's, Merchants.

$500,000 IN GIFTS.

1st Gift, Academy of Music, Charleston, S. C., cost to build (exclusive of ground) $300,000 ..... value $100,000
2d Gift—Cash 50,000
3d Gift—Cash 25,000
4th Gift—Cash 10,000
5th Gift—Cash 5,000
6th Gift—Cash, each $1,000 5,000
7th Gift—Cash, each $50 10,000
8th Gift—Cash, each $100 10,000
9th Gift—Cash, each $200 10,000
10th Gift—Cash, each $1,000 10,000
11th Gift—Cash 5,000
1,250 Gifts—Cash 250,000

1,284 Gifts amount to $500,000

Gen. M. C. BUTLER,
JOHN CHADWICK, Esq.,
Gen. M. W. GARY,
BUTLER, CHADWICK, GARY & CO.
COMMISSIONERS AND SUPERVISORS OF DRAWING.

Gen. A. R. Wright, of Georgia; Gen. Bradley T. Johnson, of Virginia; Gen. T. M. Rutledge, of South Carolina; Hon. Reuben A. Fleet, of Texas.

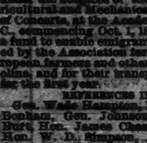
JOHN C. JAGGERSOHN, General Agent.
No. 208 Broadway, New-York.

To whom all communications from the Boards or agencies in the Northern, Western and Eastern States should be addressed.

Orders strictly confidential.

TICKETS $5 EACH.

INVALIDS'
TRAVELING CHAIRS,
FROM $15 TO $40.
FOR IN AND OUT DOOR USE.
Any one has healthy use of the hands, may obtain one upon hire, by depositing cash deposit and rules.
Having in one of the hands, any child of five years can push the chair. Invalids can be carried to or from Church, Concert, Theatre, Shops, Cars, and Carriages. Chairs made your own size, and with cushion to order. Circular sent free.
ARMSTRONG & SMITH,
No. 59 Williamst., New-York.



CONSULTATION & WARRENS'
VICTOR, KISSINGEN, SELTZER, CARLSBAD, &c., &c.
Are the only medicinal waters which retain their curative properties for any length of time, and which are not affected by climate. Depot, 56 Cedar-st., New-York. No. 315 Rue Rivoli, Paris.

WATER-FILTERS.—STONE WATER-Filters, fifty years in use, purifying all waters—rain, river, or spring; the only perfect way to purify water or purify water or bone-dust, which is used in these filters; three sizes, five, eight and ten gallons. Price, $6, $12 and $15 each.

HENRY STRIKER, Jr.,
the only manufacturer of the Champion Stone Water-Filter, No. 287 Bleecker-st., New-York. Wholesale and retail. Send for a circular.

DRY GOODS.

AT E. RIDLEY'S & SON.

NEW BONNET-ROOM COMPLETED.
DELIVERIES OF FASHIONABLE STRAW GOODS
EVERY DAY.
OVER ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED
HATS, BONNETS AND CAPS FOR LADIES, MISSES, BOYS AND INFANTS, AT HALF LAST MONTH'S PRICES.

SASH RIBBONS, BLOCK AND OTHER PLAIDS, 25c., 75c. and 85c. per yard.
MOROS GRAIN RIBBONS REDUCED.
MAGNIFICENT FLOWERS AND FEATHERS JUST LANDED.
DRESS TRIMMINGS, BUTTONS, LOOPS—EMBROIDERIES.
PARASOLS at 25c., 37c., 50c., 75c. each. SILK.
1,000 RUFFLES AND ROUND SILK PARASOLS, $1 each, WORTH DOUBLE.
CHEAPEST LINE OF PARASOLS EVER OFFERED.
HOOP SKIRTS at 25c., up.
CORSETS, all Whalebone, 50c.
36-BONE CORSETS, $1, and 40-BONE, $1 10 each, and $1 25, $1 75 and $2, cheap.

YANKEE NOTION DEPARTMENT

FULL OF CHEAP GOODS!
LEATHER SATCHELS, 50c., 62c., 87c., and $1, unusually low.
Line of cheap VALISES.
JEWELRY, Milled Gold, 25c., 37c., 50c., 62c., $1 per set.
Cheap SILK FANS, 12c. and 75c., also 25c., 37c., 50c., 62c., 75c. and $1.
HAIR GOODS AND HAIR NETS, especially.
EMBROIDERIES, EDGINGS, INSERTINGS, BANDS, about 50c. on the dollar.
PIQUE EMBROIDERIES, 1¼ inches wide, 25c., 37c., 50c., 62c., and 75c. per yard.
LACE COLLARS, POMPADOURS, TIDIES, VAILS, &c., &c.

BARGAINS IN GUIPURE LACES.

HEMSTITCHED LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, 10c., 12c., 15c., 20c., 25c. and 31c., at half price, nearly.
DRESS PIQUES, 12c., 21c. and 25c., up.
BARGAINS IN VICTORIA LAWNS, NAINSOOKS, LACONETS, SWISS MULLS, STRIPED AND CHECKED GOODS.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,
NOS. 309, 311, 313½ GRAND-ST.
NOS. 92, 94, 96, 98 AND 70 ALLEN-ST.,
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

AT E. RIDLEY'S & SON.

BARGAINS IN
HOSIERY, HOSIERY, HOSIERY,
FOR GENTS, LADIES AND MISSES.
LADIES' SUMMER UNDER-VESTS AND DRAWERS at 25c., 50c., 62c., 75c. Cheap.
GENTS' UNDER-SHIRTS and DRAWERS from 40c. up.
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
HUNDREDS OF TIES, BOWS AND SCARFS FOR LADIES AND GENTS.
THREAD GLOVES. NEW DESIGNS.

KID GLOVES

A SPECIALTY.
LADIES' KID GLOVES at 25c., 50c., 75c., and 87c., warranted.
New pairs given if they rip when tried on.
TWO-BUTTON GLOVES, 56c., 62c., and 81 10 pair. Desirable shade.
THREE BUTTONS, $1 25 pair.
THE BEST GLOVE IN THE MARKET, $1 00 and $1 75.
TWO BUTTONS, $2. None better at any price.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,
NOS. 309, 311, 313½ GRAND-ST.,
NOS. 92, 94, 96, 98 AND 70 ALLEN-ST.,
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

ENTRANCE TO OUR JOBBING-ROOMS NO. 81 ALLEN-ST.

At Mrs. Gaynor's,

NO. 624 BROADWAY, CORNER OF 19TH-ST.,
CORSETS, SKIRTS AND TOURNOURS.
CORSETS A SPECIALTY.

Most elegant shapes and stripes in real Paris-made Coutille Corsets. Also, Worley's Woven Corsets, plain and embroidered.

A perfect fit, and to keep its original shape to the last, guaranteed.

Children's Corsets, Waists, Shoulder-braces, Nursing Corsets, Pads, Sheets, &c., &c.

Abdominal Supporters and Riding Belts. Most approved kinds.

SKIRTS AND TOURNOURS
All the fashionable styles in hair-cloth, skeleton, crinolines, &c., &c.
Trains, demi-trains and pompadours at most reasonable prices.

N. B.—Elegantly made and best quality Swiss and Lowa Suits on hand and to order at low prices.

CANTRELL,

Nos. 239 and 241 4th-av., has a large assortment of all kinds of BOOTS and SHOES for LADIES and GENTLEMEN, MISSES and CHILDREN.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF DEBTS.—BY order of the Assignee in Bankruptcy.—On TUESDAY, June 27, 1871, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at No. 315 Broadway, the claims against certain Schedules of the debts can be obtained of the assignee. The assignee assumes no responsibility for any of the above claims. They appear on the books of the estate, and purchasers may get from the said books within three days all the evidence which the assignee has.

RICHARD WARREN,
Assignee in Bankruptcy, No. 315 Broadway.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. E. BINTURN, BROWN & CO.—
On THIS (Tuesday,) June 27, at 11 o'clock, within their store,
200 packages Malaga Raisins.
25 bales Dates.
140 bags Cocoa-nuts.
1,000 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.
300 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
250 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.

JOHN H. DRAPER & Co., Auctioneers.
THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA and Western Railroad Company will sell
1,000 SCRANTON COAL,
At public auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 28, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange-place.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$500 CASH.—WANTED, A PARTNER IN one of the best paying office business in this City; more business than two men can do. Thoroughly established, over a thousand dollars having been expended the past year in advertising; can convince any one of good reference of an interview that this is a splendid opportunity; have the highest reference. Call on HARPER, Room No. 9, No. 36 Broadway, 10 to 2.

RESTAURANT.—FOR SALE, WHOLE OR half interest in a large, first-class restaurant, with bar and cigar business connected, doing a prosperous business; best location in New-York. Full information on application to O. G. BENNETT, No. 9 Pine-st., from 12 to 2 o'clock.

$2,500 FOR A HALF INTEREST in a light, genteel, manufacturing business; connected with first-class houses in New-York City; no risk; everything first-class; in successful operation. Apply to C. COTTIER, Mission-house, No. 23 Centre-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, EIGHTH DISTRICT, NEW-YORK,
New-York, June 9, 1871.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN pursuance of law, I have received from the Assessors the annexed list of Incomes for the year 1870 and special taxes for the year ending May 1, 1872; that the same have been duly entered in the proper books of this office, which will be open for the inspection of the same at my office, No. 187 Broadway, Cable (Sundays excepted,) from the 15th to and including the 30th day of June, 1871, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the lists aforesaid, within the time specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

CHAS. R. COSTER,
Collector Eighth District.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

H. HENDERSON'S
FAMILY LIQUOR-CASES.

Each Case containing one bottle of
OLD FAMILY BRANDY, HOLLAND GIN,
OLD RYE WHISKY, OLD PALE SHERRY,
FINE OLD PORT, OLD BOURBON.
Guaranteed pure and of the very best quality.
PRICE FIVE DOLLARS.
Sent by Express C. O. D., or Post-office order.
H. HENDERSON, No. 15 Broad-st., New-York.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO., MANUFACturers and Wholesale and retail dealers in EVERY VARIETY OF FURNITURE for City and country residences,
Nos. 71 and 72 spring-st.,
corner of Crosby.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—JUNE 20, 1871, AN envelope containing $2,000 United States Treasury notes, in denominations of $500. Whoever will return the money to J. O. BRIEN, No. 27 Wall-st., will receive a reward of $1,000 and no questions asked.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY OR LEASE IN NEIGHborhood of 35th-st. and 5th-av., one or two lots suitable for private stables. Apply at No. 19 Wall-st., second floor, front office.

WANTED—A COPY OF NATURAL HISTory of New-York. Address FRANK BOWE, Box No. 195 Times Office.

DIVIDENDS.

HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 11 Wall-st.
The Directors have this day declared a regular Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent.

An Extra Dividend of Five per Cent., both free of Government tax, out of the earnings of the last six months. Payable on and after July 1.

JUNE 14, 1871. JAMES GILLMORE, Secretary.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBIA, S. C., June 1, 1871.

THE INTEREST MATURING JULY 1, 1871, upon the Bonds of the State of South Carolina will be paid in gold on and after July 1, at the banking-house of H. B. Klinkhoff, Financial Agent of the State, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York, and at the South Carolina Loan and Trust Company, in Columbia. The interest maturing upon Sterling Bonds, at that time, will be paid at the Treasury office only.

NILES G. PARKER, State Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN (MASON) INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 19, 1871.

THIRTY-FIRST SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual cash dividend of 6 per cent. in Gold, free of Government tax, will be paid on and after July 1, 1871.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 20th inst. until the morning of July 2.

JAMES M. MERRELL, Secretary.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Nos. 511 AND 513 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable on and after MONDAY, the 3d day of July next.

The transfer-books will close on the 27th inst., and remain closed until the 3d of July next.

C. T. GARRISON, Secretary.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK,
NOS. 181 AND 183 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1871.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., free of all taxes, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable July 10.

The transfer-books will be closed from July 1 to that date.

THEO. D. WARREN, Cashier.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBIA, S. C., June 1, 1871.

THE BONDS OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, maturing July 1, 1871, will be paid on and after maturity, upon presentation at the banking-house of H. B. KLINKHOFF, Financial Agent, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York, and at the Treasury Office in Columbia.

NILES G. PARKER, State Treasurer.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. from the earnings of the current six months, free of tax, payable on and after the 1st day of July next.

The transfer-books will remain closed until the day of payment.

G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

COUPONS OF THE BONDOUT AND Oswego first mortgage seven per cent gold bonds, due July 1, 1871, will be paid at our office on and after that date in gold and free of Government tax.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,
Financial Agents,
No. 9 Wall-st., New-York.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 15 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 19, 1871.

The holders of the Bonds of THIS COMPANY are notified that they can now present the coupons due 1st July for examination, for which receipts will be given, and checks payable to their order will be ready on the 30th inst.

F. H. TOWN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
BOSTON, June 26, 1871.

COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, due July 1, 1871, will be paid in gold, on and after that date, at the Banking-house of MORTON, BLISS & CO., in New-York. Schedules of coupons will be received for examination after to-day.

JAMES R. HOOPER, Treasurer.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 3 NEW-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 19, 1871.

INTEREST ON MORRIS AND ESSEX bonds will be payable at this office on and after 1st July proximo.

Transfer-books closed until morning of that day.

A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1871.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent. for the current six months, free from tax, payable to stockholders on and after SATURDAY, July 1, 1871.

The transfer-books will remain closed from this date until the morning of July 5, 1871.

ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1871.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. free of all taxes, has been this day declared, payable on and after July 1.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 25th inst. to the 1st of July.

SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, June 17, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT., out of the earnings of the past six months, free of all taxes, has this day been declared by this bank, payable on the 1st day of July next.

The transfer-books will remain closed until the 1st proximo.

E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK, No. 17 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE Atlantic National Bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of four per Cent. free of all tax, payable on SATURDAY, the 1st of July next. The transfer-books will be closed from June 24 until July 5.

F. L. TAINTOR, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 128 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE Metropolitan National Bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1, 1871. The transfer-books will be closed until July 5.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1871.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a dividend of SIX (6) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 1st day of July next.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st of July, both days inclusive.

H. K. BOGERT, Cashier.

THE BROADWAY NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. out of the profits of the past six months, free of tax, will be paid on and after July 1, 1871.

The transfer-books will be closed from June 24 to July 1.

JAMES M. HOOPER, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after July 1, 1871. The transfer-books will be closed until July 5.

WM. MEREDITH, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1871.

FORTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual Dividend of 6 per cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after July 1, to stockholders of record.

H. EVERETT, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. free of tax, will be paid on and after July 1.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD,
No. 2 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1871.

On and after this date, the coupons due July 1, 1871, on the bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, will be paid at our office.

JAY COOKE & CO.

JUNE 21, 1871.

BULL'S HEAD BANK—FIFTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—New-York, June 21, 1871.—The usual Quarterly Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. out of all taxes, has been declared out of the net earnings of the past three months, payable on and after the 1st day of July next. G. W. WILLETT, Cashier.

THE COUPONS OF THE CITY OF Dubuque, due July 1, 1871, will be paid at the office of JAY COOKE & CO., on and after that date.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable white woman as good, plain cook in a small private family; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; calls, by a friend, at present and for two days, No. 19 North Moore-st., near Hudson-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation to do housework or washing and ironing in a small family; is a good cook and baker, and excellent washer and ironer; no objection to go to the country. Apply at No. 344 East 34th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESpectable women, mother and daughter; one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; have the best of references; willing to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 207 West 18th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman; is a first-class cook and understands it perfectly; is a native country; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can make herself generally useful. Call or address No. 20 West 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation to do general housework in a small family. Can be seen for two days at No. 112 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., near depot.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, STEADY young man, (German,) a situation to wait on an invalid gentleman, or would make himself generally useful in a first-class private family or business establishment; is a native of this country, and can give the best of references; has been in the country for the last two years. Address ENQUIRER, Box No. 3,861 New-York City.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a young man; has a wife to cook, wash and iron; is a first-class driver and gardener; can be highly recommended by his last employer; is strictly temperate and steady; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 207 West 126th-st., Dodge Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman; is a first-class cook and understands it perfectly; is a native country; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can make herself generally useful. Call or address No. 20 West 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or as chamber-maid and waitress; is a first-class cook and washer and ironer; can be highly recommended by her last employer. Address J. R., Box No. 18 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN Protestant girl, as cook, washer and ironer; is willing to do any kind of housework; has no objection to go to the country; has a good character from her last employer; strictly honest and neat; no further language; no objection to go to the country. Call or address F. Z., Box No. 22 Times Office.

WANTED—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS FAITHful woman with children, on a farm or gentleman's place; the man is a good carpenter, can run a farm and plain gardener; the wife as cook, washer and ironer, or general servant; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Address HOME, Box No. 1,861 New-York City.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, STEADY young man, (German,) a situation to wait on an invalid gentleman, or would make himself generally useful in a first-class private family or business establishment; is a native of this country, and can give the best of references; has been in the country for the last two years. Address ENQU

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Cuba, Wednesday, June 28 at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
China, Saturday, July 1, at 3 P. M.
Scotia, Wednesday, July 12 (Algeria, Saturday, July 8
Java, Wednesday, July 19 (Siberia, Tuesday, July 25
Russia, Wednesday, July 26 (Columbia, Saturday, July 29

By the Wednesday steamers, first carrying Steerage Passengers only.

First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris.....$150, gold.
Return Tickets.....$250, gold.

By the Thursday and Saturday steamers:

First Cabin, $90, gold. Steerage, $30, currency
Return Tickets.....$120, gold.
Steerage passengers forwarded from Liverpool to Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Offices, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ANNAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax.)
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, July 1, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK.....Thursday, July 6, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, July 8, 10 A. M.
And every SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 46 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Currency.
First cabin.....$70 | Steerage.....$30
To London.....80 | To London.....35
To Paris.....90 | To Paris.....35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as easily, speedily and cheaply as by any other lines or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.		"EXTRA" STEAMERS.	
Anglia.....	Sat., July 1	Borussia.....	Wed., June 28
Britannia.....	Sat., July 8	Germania.....	Wed., July 5
Scotia.....	Sat., July 15	Denmark.....	Wed., July 12
Europa.....	Sat., July 22	Iowa.....	Wed., July 19
Italia.....	Sat., July 29	Alexandria.....	Wed., July 26
Suevia.....	Sat., Aug. 5	Rhein.....	Wed., Aug. 2

and every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Queenstown or Londonderry:

First cabins, $80 and $90, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, allowing two months' stopover, $130.
Intermediate, $60; steerage, $30.
Circulars at lowest rates, can be had of local agents throughout Europe.
Drafts issued for any amount.
Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY, Limited, one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam ships from
PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY
as follows:
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS.....June 28, at 2 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. CAZET.....July 5, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHEELER.....July 12, at 4 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. PERRY.....July 19, at 5 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.....July 26, at 12 M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. H. FRENCH.....Aug. 2, at 8 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From Pier No. 47 North River.
HOLLAND, Master Secretary.....July 1 at 9 P. M.
THE QUEEN, Thomas Kennedy.....July 8, at 9½ A. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $80, currency; steerage, $30 currency.
Excursion tickets, good for Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $130, currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
P. W. J. HURST, Manager.

CUNARD LINE.

FROM BOSTON FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.
Olympus.....about 15 | Alpes.....July 8
Tripoli.....about July 1 | Asia.....July 15
Cabin passage, $70, in gold; return tickets, $140, in gold; steerage, $30, currency.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES WATSON & CO., No. 20 State-st., Boston.
C. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, N. Y.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO
CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA.
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave Dock, foot of Canal-st., North River, on the 1st and 16th each month, except when these days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

June 30, Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer CONSTITUTION, Capt. LAFFIDE, exchanging at Panama for Acapulco, San Jose, Guatemala, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of June 29.

Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco, July 1, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

P. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS calling on the 2d of every month.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. C. B. SLOCUM.....June 22
DOMBEMBACH, Capt. WISS.....July 22
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. THEILEKAHN.Aug. 22

These splendid steamers are all on double decks, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green; New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MISSOURI, Capt. T. B. EDWARDS.....June 29
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE.....July 6
SHERMAN, Capt. A. BLANCHARD, (to Matanzas).July 13
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steamship SHERMAN, Capt. A. BLANCHARD, will sail July 13, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

SAN DOMINGO LINE

For Puerto Plata, Samana, San Domingo City. The United States' Mail steamship TYBEE, Capt. DE LANOY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, SATURDAY, July 1, at 4 P. M. For freight or passage apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, No. 29 Broadway.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, sailing from Pier 37 North River, foot of Canal-st., CITY OF MERIDA, Dessery.....Friday, July 7
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman.....Saturday, July 29

For freight or passage apply to
W. ALEX. ADDIE & SONS, No. 29 Broadway.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK U. S. CO.

Pier No. 39 N. R., foot of Franklin-st., foot going side wheel steamer EASTERN QUEEN, for Lewes, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 5 P. M., connecting with Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroad. Returning every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 4 P. M., or on arrival of the train. For passage and freight apply on board, or at the office on the pier.
J. C. DEVOE, Agent.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAMSHIPS
LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, June 27, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 2 P. M.
RAPIDAN, Capt. WHITEHURST, THURSDAY, June 29, from Pier No. 9 North River, at 2 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 61 and 63 South-st.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 157 West-st.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. PALMER, SATURDAY, July 1, from Pier No. 6 North River, at 12 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

CATHARINE WHITING, Capt. HOWES, SATURDAY, July 1, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 16 Wall-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PERCENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent C. R. R.,
No. 329 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R.,
No. 409 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the travelers from the multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodations, in protecting the travelers from imposition and in a variety of other ways, to which they are exposed, in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 5 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. R. JONES, Passport Agent, No. 21 Dune-st., corner Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

THE NEW-YORK VIADUCT Railway Company.

DIRECTORS.

ALEX. T. STEWART,	A. OAKEY HALL,
WM. M. TWEED,	JOHN JACOB ASTOR,
AUGUST BELMONT,	PETER B. SWEENY,
CHAS. A. LAMONT,	LEVI P. MORTON,
JAS. F. D. LANIER,	HUGH SMITH,
FRANKLIN OSGOOD,	WM. T. BLODGETT,
WM. H. DUNCAN,	RICHARD O'GORMAN,
JOHN J. BRADLEY,	JOSE F. NAVARRO,
CHAS. L. TIFFANY,	HENRY SMITH,
WM. E. TRAVERS,	EDWARD B. WESLEY,
JOSEPH SELIGMAN,	MANTON MARBLE,
RICH. B. CONNOLLY,	JOHN T. JOHNSTON,
	HENRY HILTON,

HENRY HILTON,
President.
HUGH SMITH,
Vice-President.
W. BUTLER DUNCAN,
Treasurer.
EDWARD P. BARKER,
Secretary.

By authority of the Board of Directors of THE NEW-YORK RAILWAY COMPANY, and in conformity with the terms of the act of incorporation in that behalf, the undersigned, Commissioners on Stock Subscriptions, give public notice for and on behalf of the directors of said Company, that books of subscription for the capital stock thereof will be opened on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of June, inst., at the following places in this City, viz:

At the banking-house of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., No. 11 Nassau-st.

At the banking-house of the BANK OF THE METROPOLIS, No. 31 Union-square.

The Company is authorized to construct two viaduct railways or branches through the City of New-York, on the east and west sides thereof, from a common starting-point at or near Chambers-st., between Broadway and Chatham-st.; also across the Harlem River and through Westchester County; with power to build additional lines of railway or branches from time to time, in any part of the City or Westchester County. The property acquired by the Company is exempted from taxes and assessments during the period allowed for the final completion of the railway in the City. The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of New-York are authorized and directed, with the approval of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, to subscribe for five millions of dollars of the stock of the Company, whenever one million of dollars thereof has been subscribed for by private parties. This conditional amount of stock has been wholly subscribed for and taken by the directors of the Company. On the completion of either of the lines of railway to the line of Westchester County, the Supervisors of that county are authorized to issue the bonds of the county to such amount as the Supervisors shall deem expedient, to aid in the construction and extension of the railway in and through that county. For the proper equalization of the interest of shareholders who may subscribe and pay in moneys at different times, the directors are authorized to issue scrip for interest on such payments, payable out of the earnings.

The terms of subscription will be as follows:

TEN per cent of the amount of stock subscribed for to be paid in cash at the time of subscription. The residue to be paid as called for by the Board of Directors on a notice of thirty days, but no call at any one time to exceed ten per cent.

Scrip for interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum will be issued by the Company, payable out of the first earnings of the railway on all installments paid on stock subscribed for, within thirty days after the subscription books shall be opened.

The Company reserves the right to close the subscription books at any time after the 28th day of July, 1871.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ALEXANDER T. STEWART,
JOHN JACOB ASTOR,
LEVI P. MORTON,
Commissioners on behalf of the Company.

NEW-YORK, June 16, 1871.

IMPORTANT TO HOLDERS OF JULY COUPONS

1-4 PER CENT. PREMIUM

PAID FOR DOUBLE EAGLES ($20 gold pieces) in exchange for coin of smaller denominations, by
HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,
Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities,
NO. 11 BROAD-ST.

EIGHT AND TEN PER CENT.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS.

AUGUST T. POST,
No. 5 DEY-ST., NEW-YORK.

IOWA COUNTY AND CITY BONDS

of the old issues bought at best rates.
HOWARD DARLINGTON,
No. 142 South 4th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on
MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
Payable in GOLD or equivalents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY,
CLEVELAND, O., June 24, 1871.

TO THE STOCK HOLDERS OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY:

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company held on this day it was

Resolved, That it be recommended to the stockholders of this Company to authorize the issue of the Preferred Stock of the Company, to the extent of the Common Stock of this Company, remaining unissued, and that a meeting of the stockholders be called, to be holden at the office of the Company in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, on TUESDAY, the 25th day of July next, at 11 o'clock A. M., to vote upon the question of such authorization.

For the purpose of ascertaining the parties entitled to vote upon the said question the stock transfer books will be closed on the 26th day of June inst., and remain closed until further notice.

GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF JOHN B. MANNING, NO. 4 Broad-st.

Special attention given to the funding of city bonds, issue and issuance of certificates of the State of Virginia under the act to provide for the funding and payment of the public debt.

Bonds, coupons and stock bought and sold at best rates, or handled on a moderate charge.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE

Policies of all forms effected by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 2 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS,

OF

TWO RAILROAD COMPANIES

COMBINED, HAVING A PAID-UP CAPITAL OF

EIGHT MILLIONS,

WITH 250 MILES OF ROAD IN OPERATION, CONNECTING

New-York City with the Great Lakes

BY THE

MOST DIRECT ROUTE POSSIBLE.

THE BONDS SECURED BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE FIRST FORTY MILES WEST FROM NEW-YORK CITY, AT THE RATE OF $20,000 PER MILE.

$30,000 PER MILE ALREADY EXPENDED ON THAT PORTION OF THE ROAD.

A MAP AND CIRCULAR RELATING TO THE BONDS OF THE

Montclair Railway

OF

NEW-JERSEY,

INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO., MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
AND THE
MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 95 NASSAU-ST.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner, } BANKERS, { A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,
(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)

Interest allowed on daily balances. Certificates of Deposit issued available at all business centres.

Collections made with prompt returns. Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., bought and sold on commission. Advances made on approved securities.

Sight Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on San Francisco.

Desirable investment securities for sale.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
BANKERS,
No. 59 Wall-st., New-York,

RECEIVE DEPOSITS subject to check at sight, on which INTEREST is allowed at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

Checks drawn on us are received on deposit by all the City banks.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, payable on demand.

GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD CONSOLIDATED SEVEN PER CENT. MORTGAGE BONDS FOR SALE AT NINETY-TWO AND ONE-HALF AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON & WESTERN

2 PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE MORTGAGE BONDS.

AT PRESENT PRICES, THESE BONDS AFFORD a good security and larger interest than any Bonds on finished roads now offered in our market.

FOR SALE BY
THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 30 WALL-ST.

LHERBETTE KANE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS
and
FORWARDING AGENTS,
No. 23 Rue du 4 Septembre,
PARIS,

Issue Letters of Credit and receive Deposits. Letters for travelers received and forwarded. Correspondents in New-York:
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
Nos. 70 and 72 Broadway.

BANKING HOUSE OF Geo. Opdyke & Co
26 Nassau-st. CORNER OF CEDAR-st.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Government, Gold, Bonds and Other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, MILWAUKIE, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
OFFICE, NO. 146 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, June 6, 1871.

At the Annual election held this day the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors:

JEFFING TOWNSEND,	ISRAEL CORSE,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,	J. VAN WAGENEN,
CHAS. HENRY HAIGHT,	JOHN C. WILLIS,
JAMES B. ENO,	PRESTON H. HODGES,
JOHN WATSON,	WALTER BARNES,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	HENRY COFFIN,
DOUGLAS GOELMAN,	JOHN B. GRIFFIN,
DUDLEY J. SMITH,	CHARLES H. ISHAM,
STEV. L. M. WARD,	WILLIAM PALEN,
JOHN SCOTT ROTH,	JAMES B. AMES.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JAMES B. AMES was unanimously reelected President.

JOHN BARRY, Secretary.

CHOICE SECURITIES.

Illinois Registered 10 per Cent. Bonds.
Missouri County 10 per Cent. Bonds.
Missouri School 10 per Cent. Bonds.
Kansas School 10 per Cent. Bonds.
And other safe and reliable investments, payable in this City. For sale (below par) by
WITTER & MILLIS, Bankers, No. 11 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

THE National Trust COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000.

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposits, Subject to Check at Sight.
Pays Five Per Cent. Interest For Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.
Empowered to Act as Financial Agent for States, Corporations, and Individuals.
To Act as Agents of Corporations in Issuing Registering, or Countersigning Certificates.
To Act as Trustees of Mortgages of Railroads and Other Corporations.
To Act as Trustee for Married Women, and May Take Charge of and Manage Their Separate Property.
The Company is a Legal Depositary for Moneys Paid into Court.

D. R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

FIRST-CLASS CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

PAYING FROM

10 TO 12 PER CENT.,

FREE OF ALL TAXES.
INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.
CHOICE SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.

CASH VALUATION OF PROPERTY.....$45,219,617
WHOLE INDEBTEDNESS, (LIMITED,) ONLY.....32,000
A LARGE AND EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
No. 49 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES offer loans on security of bond and mortgage on first-class dwellings and stores in the Cities of New-York, Brooklyn or Jersey City, in sums from $5,000 to $25,000. No application will be received unless signed by the person who offers himself as bondsman.

GERMAN BANK OF LONDON—(LIMITED.)

DIRECTORS.
GEORGE ALBRECHT, Bremen.
EDWARD HENRY GREEN, London.
CARL KLOTZ, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
VICTOR FREIHERR VON MAGNUS, Berlin.
JULIUS MAY, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
ADOLPH VOM RATH, Cologne.
CHARLES FERDINAND BODEWALD, London.
FREDERICK BODEWALD, London.
EDWARD SELLAR, London.
RUDOLPH SULZBACH, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
L. JOSEPH SPEYER, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
Managing Director—OTTO NESTLE.
Assistant Manager—LEOPOLD BOEE.
Auditor—GEORGE THOMAS BROOKING.
Bankers—The London Joint Stock Bank, London.

The capital of the German Bank of London Limited is £1,000,000, divided into 500,000 shares of £10 each, of which 60,000 shares, representing a capital of £600,000, have been issued, subscribed for and allotted, and are intended to be fully paid up within six months.

The Bank is established in London, and has no branches on the Continent or abroad. It is now prepared to open business, to negotiate approved securities, and generally to attend to transactions appertaining to foreign banking business.

Bartholomew House, Bartholomew-lane, London, E. C., April, 1871.

NOTICE.

The following Securities were stolen from the safe of the subscribers, on the night of the 14th inst. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same:

One $1,000 Chicago and North-western Railroad, first mortgage bond, No. 4,982; interest due August and February.

Four $1,000 first mortgage bonds of Montgomery and Erie Railroad Company, Nos. 1, 4, 14, 15.

Two $1,000 second mortgage bonds of Montgomery and Erie Railway Company, Nos. 28, 62.

Ten $500 bonds of the Town of Crawford, Orange County, N. Y., Nos. 240, 241, 242, 126, 199, 129, 203, 204, 205, 206.

Twenty $100 bonds of the Town of Crawford, Orange County, N. Y., Nos. 4, 5, 7, 32, 34, 41, 42, 43, 45, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 57, 94, 95, 96.

$500 reward is offered for the Securities and detection of the thieves by R. M. VAIL & CO.

GOSHEN, N. Y., June 17, 1871.

BIDS

For $300,000 Ten per cent., twenty years, St. Joseph, Mo., City Bonds, coupons payable semi-annually in New-York, will be received by the undersigned until the 15th of July next.

The bids will be received, either for the whole or for any less amount, to be delivered monthly.

Fifty thousand dollars in bonds will be delivered July 15, and the balance as the money is wanted for the construction of the bridge, not to exceed $75,000 per month.

I reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

G. KAPPEL,
Treasurer St. Joseph Bridge Building Company, St. Joseph, Mo.

BOARD OF FINANCE AND TAXATION,
JERSEY CITY, May 11, 1871.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Interest on Certificates and Bonds of Jersey City fine on or before Sept. 1, 1871, will be paid on presentation, with accrued interest, at the Comptroller's office, Jersey City.
ROBERT HUTTON, Comptroller.

OFFICE OF CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 15, 1871.

CONTINENTALS FOR THIS COMPANY will be entitled to certificates of profits for the year, are requested to obtain and receipt for the same immediately, in order to avoid their forfeiture.
CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

THE NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—The Ferr-boats of this Company will be closed on the 28th inst, and reopened on July 3. All assents to a lease to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will be on the stock as held at the time the books are closed.
SAMUEL WELSH, Chairman of Committee.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of the Eagle Paper Company will be held at the office of J. M. Roberts, No. 229 Broadway, on THURSDAY, July 7, 1871, at 3 o'clock P. M.
T. J. LEWIS, Secretary.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st., as follows:
8:00 A. M., Chicago express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo.
10:30 A. M., Pacific express, for Buffalo. This drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express, with drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express. On Saturdays an additional train leaves at 5:45 P. M., having room cars attached.
4:30 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping cars for Watertown, Syracuse, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific Express, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. S. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave on Sundays at 6 P. M.
11:00 P. M., Utica Express, with through sleeping cars.
2:00 P. M., Hudson Special train.
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 12:30, 4:15, and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
8:30 and 10:00 A. M., 12:30, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15, 7:30, 9:05, and 10:00 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15, and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
Sunday Way Trains—8:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. Yonkers.
8 P. M. Special, 6:00 A. M., Poughkeepsie. Special, makes no stop south of Yonkers.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, May 15, 1871.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

The only double track Railroad on Long Island.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing MONDAY, May 15, 1871, from Roosevelt and Grand Parties.

8:00 A. M. Mail for Patchogue, connection at Babylon for Fire Island, and at Patchogue by stage for Bellport and Fire Place.
9:00 A. M. Rockaway Excursion.
10:30 A. M. Accommodation for Babylon.
3:30 P. M. Express for Patchogue, connecting at Babylon for Fire Island and Fire Place. Passengers by stage for Bellport and Fire Place.
4:30 P. M. Patchogue Accommodation.
6:00 P. M. Babylon Accommodation.
6:30 P. M. Merrick Accommodation.
The 8:00 and 10:00 A. M.; and 3:30, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead and Rockaway.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

For further particulars see time tables.
*This train will commence running July 1, 1871.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after WEDNESDAY, May 24, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:
8:00 A. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor.
8:30 A. M.—Northport and Glen Cove.
10:30 A. M.—Hicksville Way Train.
2:30 P. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor Express.
4:30 P. M.—Northport and Glen Cove Express.
4:30 P. M.—Riverhead Express.
6:30 P. M.—Northport Way Train.
All trains connect at Hinsdale with Hempstead.
Sunday Excursion Trains for Rockville, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Hicksville, Huntington and Northport, leave Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND Marbleized Works, 139 E. 13th-st., offers 500 marble and marbleized mantels, all complete. Monuments, table-tops, &c., at prices that defy competition.

S. KLABER & CO.'S MARBLE WORKS are No. 222 W. 42d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av. Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments and tombs, new original designs; cheapest in City.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF FINE CARRIAGE horses, bays, six years old, full 15 hands; one extra fine, stylish, single horse, very best kinds noted. Will suit family, would make a fine leader for a tandem or four-in-hand team; also three handsome second horses, well broken for ladies to drive. Address W. H. BOOTE, or GEORGE BURNETT, New-Rochelle, N. Y.

FOR SALE—THREE HORSES: ONE SIX-year-old gelding, very stylish, six years old; one bay mare, 15 hands, fast and perfect (will make a fine harness;) seven years old, together or separate; all boys'; lots of wagons, new and second-hand. At No. 215 West 38th-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME AND stylish light chestnut mare, six years old, 15 hands 2 inches; is perfect under the saddle and in single and double harness; sound in every respect. Apply at Boulevard Stables, No. 129 West 39th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

SHETLAND PONY FOR SALE.—SEVEN years old; warranted sound, kind and true, without fault or trick; is warranted safe for child five years old in saddle or harness; one of the finest ever imported. Apply at No. 161 East 26th-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME TEAM OF young black horses, warranted sound and kind; stylish Brewster phaeton, shifting seat. To be seen and sold at No. 124 West 42d-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST CART OR truck horses in the City; seven years old, warranted sound and kind; sold for want of use; price, $225. Apply at No. 324 Water-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDERS WANTED.—NO. 2 WAVERLY-PLACE, near Broadway, well-furnished front and back parlors; also other furnished rooms, to a married couple or gentlemen, with or without board; references exchanged; house first-class.

HOBOKEN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE the handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom to let, with or without board. Address No. 114 River-terrace. Reference required.

No. 25 WEST 19TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-ave., two large, very stylish, six story and basement new houses, with superior board, for gentlemen and their wives, or gentlemen occupying together; Summer prices; references required.

PLEASANT ROOMS ON PARLOR floor, with or without board. Also large rooms with board for two at $35 and $40. 94 West 14th-st.

No. 29 WEST 31ST-ST., HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms, with use without board, to gentlemen only.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

THIS FAVORITE SUMMER RESORT, commanding a view of the valley of the Hudson unsurpassed by any in the world, and so justly celebrated for its delightful temperature, will be open from June 10 to Oct. 1.

Stages connect at Catskill with the trains of the Hudson River Railroad, and the day boats from Albany and New-York. Also, with the steam-boats Thomas Powell and Sunnyside, leaving Pier No. 42 foot of Canal-st., New-York, for Catskill daily, at 5 P. M., Saturday at 3 P. M.

CHAS. L. BEACH, Proprietor.

THE OCEAN HOUSE,

NEWPORT, R. I.,
Opens on the 15th of June. Every department of the house has been thoroughly renovated and repaired, with entirely new sewerage and water-closets.

NEW SUMMER RESORT.

OVERLOOK MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
Rondout, Ulster Co., N. Y.

This new and elegant House, on the highest peak of the Catskill range, 2,800 feet above the water, opens June 15. Fine air and beautiful scenery. All the modern conveniences, including telegraphic communications. Is reached by boat or rail to Rondout; R. & O. R. R. (9 miles) to West Hurley; thence 6 miles by the proprietor's stages, running in connection with all trains. Parties leaving New-York at 4 P. M. reach the hotel the same evening. For terms, apply to JOHN H. LASHER, Proprietor, Woodstock, N. Y.

THE NEW-HAVEN HOUSE,

In the beautiful semi-rural "City of Elms." The modern improvements and most excellent table recommend it as a delightful summer house, as well as a stopping place, desirable for tourists on their way to and from all points in New-England.
H. E. MOSELEY,
Former partner Brewster House.

MONTGOMERY HOTEL,

BRANFORD, Conn. This delightful Summer resort, four hours' ride from New-York by the New-Haven and Shore Line Rail, is now open. Best of accommodations for fishing, sailing and bathing. Large and comfortable rooms in a cottage near the Hotel.
WILLIAM BRYAN, Jr., Proprietor.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,

LONG BRANCH, N. J.,
Is now open for the reception of guests.
J. R. VAN OSTEN,
Proprietor.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL

IS NOW OPEN.
Land at Cozzens' Dock. For terms address
SYLVANUS T. COZZENS,
West Point, N. Y.

ALBURGH SPRINGS HOUSE, Alburgh Springs, Vt., will be opened for the reception of guests, June 16, 1871. This house (which includes in its grounds the principal Springs) is located near the banks of Lake Champlain, Missisquoi Bay, Lake Champlain, sixteen miles north from St. Albans. The facilities for boating, shooting and fishing render this region peculiarly attractive to sportsmen. The Missisquoi River, which flows by the house, has made arrangements with the favorite excursion steamer *A. Williams* to make excursion trips among the beautiful islands in the vicinity, or to Plattsburg and the Great Adirondack Chain of mountains, if desired. These Lithia and Sulphur Springs are of unsurpassed virtue in the cure of gravel, dyspepsia, gout, kidney and liver complaints, scrofula and all skin diseases, and are a specific for the blood, and are also recommended by the medical profession as the most valuable in point of medicinal and curative properties in America. D. S. CUTTING, Manager, of whom rooms may be engaged in advance.

HORSE COMFORTS AT RIPLEY COLLEGE, Putnam, Vt., Rev. J. NEWMAN, D. D., President; from May to Nov. 1; delightfully furnished, and in the centre of large, well-shaded grounds; special terms to families.

TOWER HILL HOUSE—NARRAGANSETT Heights, Narragansett, R. I. This new and first-class house will open July 3.
A. PARKER, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARDING.—FA

ON THE OCEAN WAVE.

Annual Regatta of the Oceanic Yacht Club.

Towering Gales and a Lively Race—The Oceanic, Jessie and Comet the Winners.

The Oceanic Yacht Club, of Jersey City, raised their first annual regatta yesterday, with morning breezes, and made a very pretty display. The following yachts were entered, and collected over pile-fenders:

Name.	Owner.
Comet	Mr. Sherman
Kate	Mr. Walker

SECOND-CLASS SLOOPS.

Jessie	32 feet 9 inches	Andrews & Gale
Oriental	32 feet	Mr. Hughes
Sherman	32 feet 7 inches	Com. Sherman

THIRD-CLASS SLOOPS.

Saltus	22 feet	John Price
Flirt	22 feet	Mr. McEvoy
Corsair	19 feet 7 inches	Mr. Bleecker
Dolly Gesty	19 feet 4 inches	Capt. Ketchum
Sylvia	21 feet 7 inches	Wm. Gen. Keeler

The judges appointed were Commodore Hill, Vice-Commodore Smith, of the Jersey City Yacht Club, and Mr. John Haight.

The course was as follows: For cabin and first-class sloops, from a stake-boat off the Central Dock, Jersey City, passing between Ellis and Bedloe's Islands, thence to buoy No. 14, rounding it from westward to eastward, and return. For third-class boats, from the same stake-boat off Central Dock, passing between Ellis and Bedloe's Islands, to a stake-boat off Bay Ridge, thence to a stake-boat at light-house and home. This course was sailed twice over.

The prizes consisted of two marine glasses for each class, and a club cup valued at $300 for the first boat home, irrespective of time allowance.

The wind, all the morning, was about southeast by south, and moderately fresh. About noon Commodore HILL, of the Jersey City Yacht Club, placed his yacht *Vaquisa* at the position selected, midway between Ellis Island and the Central Railroad Dock, to act as stake-boat. Commodore GEO. E. SHERMAN provided the steamer *Roy* for his lady friends, and invited the reporters to accompany him. At 1:28 the preparatory signal was made, all the yachts being in line. At 1:33 the signal was given, and the first and second class sloops started, the *Sherman* taking the lead, followed by the *Jessie*, *Oriental*, *Oceanic*, and *Saltus*. Five minutes later the third-class boats started, like a flock of birds, so quick were their movements. At 1:40 the larger boats tacked and stood to the eastward, the *Oceanic* taking the lead. At 1:46 the smaller boats began to tack, standing also over to the Brooklyn shore. This was a long stretch, the *Oceanic* not tacking until 1:55, when she was over to the lower end of the Atlantic Docks, followed by the *Saltus*, which "went about" three minutes later. At this time the *Jessie* and *Sherman* were well to the windward. The breeze was freshening and promising to be too much for the smaller craft. The third-class vessels hugged along the eastern edge of the flats, staggering under a press of canvas. The *Oceanic* and *Saltus* kept up under the weather shore, evidently endeavoring to get inside of the tide-way. The *Oriental* kept over to westward, trusting probably to a slant of wind, or a chance to make a long leg and lead out through the Narrows without tacking. As the *Jessie* and *Sherman* came down the reach at the lower end of Governors Bay they were quite often overpressed by sudden flaws, which came over the bluffs threatening to capsize them. The *Jessie* proved herself a stiff little craft, while the *Sherman* showed much tenderness, both of them sailing admirably and being cleverly handled.

By 2½ o'clock the steamer *Roy* worked down to the stake-boat off Bay Ridge, and watched the third-class boats turn. The contest between the *Comet* and *Kate* when near this boat was of the most exciting character, and the ladies on board entered into the interest and excitement with a zest. The *Kate* was standing to the eastward, and the *Comet* to the southward and westward, nearly equidistant from the stake-boat, the former a trifle free, and the latter jammed on the wind. They seemed to fly through the water; the *Kate* seemed urged on by an unseen force, while the *Comet* fairly flew. From the *Roy* only the most proficient could estimate which would turn first, but the result was as follows:

	H. M. S.		H. M. S.
Comet	2 17 26	Corsair	3 1 15
Kate	2 17 27	Twins	3 3 13
Maldonia	2 28 10		

The buoy now started for buoy No. 14, leaving the lesser craft to sail back to the home stake-boat, and thence around the course again. Turning toward the eastern shore, and down the Bay, were the *Sherman*, *Jessie*, and *Oceanic*, struggling to keep to the windward, the *Jessie* having the lead. Off under the Staten Island shore were the *Saltus* and *Oriental*, working away against the flood-tide. The wind was now steadily increasing and flaw, but steady in direction. Once or twice the *Sherman* showed her keel, and apparently came near capsizing. It was noticed that her mainsail was faulty, in fact, it set "like a purser's shirt on a handspike," while those of the *Jessie* were as trim as a dandy's coat. The yachts worked well up into Gravesend Bay with all the wind they could stagger under. In the meantime, the *Oriental* was found standing over towards the Long Island shore, endeavoring to make up her lost ground, the *Saltus* being a long way astern and to the leeward.

At 3:45 the *Sherman's* throat-halyards gave way and deadened her headway. The *Boy* stopping and turning to go to her aid should require it, mislead the *Jessie*, who up helm and ran down to the steamer, instead of keeping on as and turning the buoy. By this mistake she lost the Club Cup, for the *Oceanic* held her course and stood on to buoy No. 14, turning it at 4:23:55. The *Jessie* came up next, passing it at 4:24:15, followed by the *Oriental* at 3:26:7. The yachts then squared away for the homestretch, running dead before the wind, but notwithstanding the *Jessie* sailed well, she could not gain her lost time, and failing to boom out her jib and keep down to peak sheet, she fell behind the victor. At 5 o'clock the *Sherman* again hoisted her main-sail, and bringing out her jib she showed no inconsiderable speed, and gained on the leading boats quite perceptibly. Had the *Oriental* kept the Long Island shore from the start she would have stood a good chance to have won one of the prizes, and if the *Sherman* had not met with the misfortune she did she would have proven herself no mean antagonist. Aside from these mishaps the regatta was a perfect success. The *Oceanic* was proclaimed the winner of the Club Cup, and one prize, the *Jessie*, the other, and the *Comet* the winner in her class. The boats were all at their moorings before 7 o'clock, in good trim and unmurred. The officers of the Oceanic Club are:

Commodore, Geo. E. Sherman; Vice-Commodore, F. H. Keenan; Rear-Commodore, H. N. Andrews; Secretary, B. Byron; Treasurer, John Newman; Sailing-Master, Wm. Chester; Measurer, John Keats. Jos. Ellsworth sailed the *Sherman*, and Abe Merger the *Jessie*.

The other yachts belonging to this Club, not mentioned in this regatta, are as follows:

	Feet.		Feet.
Queen	33	Gazelle	24
Idle Hour	32	Irene	32
Annie	19	Lackey	19
Dilly Gesty	19	Rat	25
Lillie	19	Perseverance	32
Alice	20		

THE BROOKLYN REGATTA.

Brilliant Nautical Spectacle for Today—List of Entries—The Course to be Sailed—Regulations, &c.

Should the weather prove auspicious today, or rather in nautical parlance, "fresh and steady abeam," those devoted to the pleasurable pastime of yachting will have the opportunity of witnessing in the Brooklyn Yacht Club regatta a grand display of the racing qualities of all the "flyers" so well known in these waters. The regatta is the fourteenth annual, and what is termed the fourth union meeting of the Brooklyn Yacht Club. The Club, as usual, has invited a free entry of all yachts belonging to any duly-organized yacht club in the United States, and to all such yachts entered has offered for competition the following prizes:

SCHOONERS.—One prize, called the "Union Prize," to be sailed for on time allowance. One prize, donated by the flag officers, to be awarded to the first yacht home, without regard to time allowance.

SLOOPS.—First-class.—One prize, called the "Union Prize," to be sailed for on time allowance. One prize, donated by the flag officers, to be awarded to the first yacht home, without regard to time allowance.

SLOOPS.—Second-class.—One prize, called the "Union Prize," to be sailed for on time allowance. One prize, donated by the flag officers, to be awarded to the first yacht home, without regard to time allowance.

OPEN BOATS.—One prize, called the "Union Prize," to be sailed for on time allowance. One prize, donated by the flag officers, to be awarded to the first yacht home, without regard to time allowance.

In addition to the above, the Club has offered for yachts enrolled upon its books and carrying its own signal, a medal of gold, called "Club Prize," to be sailed for in a special race, resulting in all twelve prizes offered for competition at this regatta.

The list of entries for the regatta is very large and embraces the following yachts:

SCHOONERS.

No.		Displacement.
1.	Dauntless	B. Y. C.
2.	Carolina	B. Y. C.
3.	Caldwell	B. Y. C.
4.	Alice	B. Y. C.
5.	Mohican	B. Y. C.
6.	Fleur De Lis	B. Y. C.
7.	Tidal Wave	B. Y. C.
8.	Sapphire	B. Y. C.
9.	Fleetwing	B. Y. C.
10.	Wanderer	B. Y. C.

FIRST-CLASS SLOOPS.

11.	Kate	B. Y. C.
12.	Addie	B. Y. C.
14.	Mary	B. Y. C.
15.	West Wind	B. Y. C.
16.	Gitana	A. Y. C.

SECOND-CLASS SLOOPS.

17.	Kelpie	B. Y. C.
18.	Nettie	B. Y. C.
19.	Nellie	B. Y. C.
20.	Nettie B.	B. Y. C.
21.	Undine	J. C. Y. C.
22.	Ione	B. Y. C.
23.	Wave	B. Y. C.
24.	Water Witch	B. Y. C.
25.	Water Lily	B. Y. C.
26.	Gem	B. Y. C.
27.	Gull	B. Y. C.
28.	Sea Bird	B. Y. C.
29.	Sea Gull	B. Y. C.
30.	Sea Mew	B. Y. C.
31.	Sea Nymph	B. Y. C.
32.	Sea Witch	B. Y. C.
33.	Sea Wolf	B. Y. C.
34.	Sea Wave	B. Y. C.
35.	Sea Wing	B. Y. C.
36.	Sea Cloud	B. Y. C.
37.	Sea Foam	B. Y. C.
38.	Sea Mist	B. Y. C.
39.	Sea Spray	B. Y. C.
40.	Sea Weed	B. Y. C.
41.	S. Simpson	B. Y. C.
42.	Special	O. Y. C.
43.	Amelia	B. Y. C.

THIRD-CLASS SLOOPS.

44.	Apollo	B. Y. C.
45.	William T. Lee	B. Y. C.
46.	Amphitrite	B. Y. C.
47.	Sapphire	B. Y. C.
48.	Locomotive	B. Y. C.
49.	Twilight	B. Y. C.
50.	Gilmer William T.	B. Y. C.
51.	Gilmer	B. Y. C.
52.	Gilmer	A. Y. C.
53.	Sea Vixen	B. Y. C.
54.	Sea Bird	B. Y. C.
55.	Flying Cloud	B. Y. C.
56.	Sea Mew	B. Y. C.
57.	Sea Wood	B. Y. C.
58.	W. S. Simpson	B. Y. C.
59.	Special	O. Y. C.
60.	Amelia	B. Y. C.

The course to be sailed over is, for schooners, from a stake-boat off Bay Ridge to stake-boat anchored at South-west Spit, rounding the same from westward to southward, thence to Light-ship, rounding it from eastward to southward, and thence to home stake-boat, keeping to westward of Dumpling Beacon on Romer Shoal.

For first and second-class sloops, from stake-boat anchored off Bay Ridge, to stake-boat anchored at South-west Spit, rounding the same from westward to southward; thence to stake-boat anchored at outer bar buoy, rounding it from eastward to southward; thence to home stake-boat, keeping to westward of Dumpling on Romer Shoal.

For third-class open yachts, the course will be from stake-boat anchored off Bay Ridge to stake-boat anchored at South-west Spit, rounding the same from westward to southward, thence to home stake-boat.

All yachts will keep to the eastward of Buoy No. 14 and Light-ship, and leave the latter on their starboard hand in passing. Yachts are to pass to the eastward of home stake-boat. All yachts can carry any fore and aft sails.

TIME ALLOWANCE.

The allowance of time for schooners and first-class sloops will be calculated upon the basis agreed upon by the Union Measurement Committee of the Club, which is actual displacement of hull. The allowance of time for second-class sloops will be one and a half minutes per foot. The allowance of time for open yachts will be two minutes per foot.

REGULATIONS.

All cabin sloops to carry one man to every five feet of length on deck or part thereof, in addition to owner, and no shifting of any ballast allowed. Open yachts to bring back the same ballast as they carry at the start, (three bags excepted,) and upon returning will report to the home stake-boat, or they will be ruled out. Yachts are to have their numbers placed near the centre of mainsail as possible, and to carry, at the peak, the signal of the club to which they may belong. Schooners will take position, as they may arrive, abreast of Bay Ridge dock, 100 yards apart, in a line east and west, with jibs down. First and second-class sloops, 300 yards to the northward of schooners, in the same manner. Third-class open yachts, 300 yards to the northward of cabin yachts, in the same manner. Yachts to be anchored in line at 10 A. M., sharp, on the day of the regatta.

THE START.

The first gun will be the signal to prepare to start. Second gun for schooners to start. Third gun for first and second-class sloops to start. Fourth gun for open yachts to start, which will be given from the judges' boat, *William Fletcher*.

Yachts violating these instructions, or any of the sailing regulations, shall forfeit all claim to a prize.

The judges of the race are Messrs. M. M. Van Dyke, W. B. Nichols, Alonzo Sloto, John H. Lewis and F. P. Bunker. They, with the Regatta Committee and members of the Press, will occupy the steamer *Wm. Fletcher*, which leaves Pier No. 37 East River at 9 A. M., sharp, for the stake-boat at Bay Ridge. The steamer *Josephine* carries the guests of the Club.

BASE-BALL.

An Extraordinary Contest in Brooklyn—Signal Defeat of the Mutuals by the Kekiongas.

The Mutuals up to yesterday had lost but one match out of the ten professional contests they had been engaged in. But in baseball no one knows what a day may bring forth. Fully 2,000 people witnessed the match between the Mutual, and the Kekionga Clubs, yesterday. When it was seen that the Mutuals were out in their full strength, with Smith in his old position, and that the Western nine were minus their fine left fielder, and had a catcher with a lame hand, the Mutuals felt sure of victory, and it looked as if they had good cause. When the Mutuals went to the bat, and their light-weight adversaries took their position in the field, the majority of them looks like mere boys, their little pitcher—just nineteen years old—weighing but 115 pounds. But a pluckier and more skillful player never occupied the position, he being a second Cummings in that important department of the game. Play was called at 3:10 P. M., with Chapman, of the Eckfords, acting as umpire, and the Mutuals at the bat. As Pearce led off with one of his skillful hits, the impression at once prevailed that the Mutuals had just a "soft thing" in hand; but when the three next strikers retired in succession, the spectators began to think that they might be a little mistaken. On the other side, the visiting nine were served in just the same way, and blanks were recorded on both sides in the first innings. This was all very well, as it promised a closer contest than had been anticipated. In the second innings, however, the Mutuals failed even to secure a single base on a hit, and now it was that the spectators began to realise that there was something in the Western nine after all. As the Kekiongas also failed to score, the second innings ended evenly, and the game now began to be watched with eagerness. In the third innings Start opened play with a safe hit, and the Mutuals thought that their nine had now got into their work and were going to open a heavy fire on the enemy; but the latter soon silenced them, and moreover managed to secure a scalp, the Indians scoring a run in this innings, thereby taking the lead in the game. The contest now began to be exciting, as it was plainly manifest by this time that the Mutuals had an unusually effective pitcher to bat against, and one, too, who was finely supported in the field.

In the next two innings both nines handled the whitewash-brush on each other, and in consequence the fifth innings terminated with the remarkable score of 5 to 0 in favor of the Kekiongas. It was now that the crowd, who had been investing so imprudently at large odds on the Mutuals, began to look out for opportunities to "hedge," and they had very serious countenances as the game proceeded, for in the sixth innings the Fort Wayne nine, after again retiring the Mutuals for a blank, were allowed to add no less than three runs to their score, chiefly by good batting, though an important error by Start allowed them to escape a whitewashing. This left the Kekiongas in the van by a score of 4 to 0, and the position of affairs began to have a very serious look for the Mutuals. They still hoped for a break and a rally which should save them from defeat, and the fortunes of the game changed a little in the eighth innings, when the Mutuals, by several serious errors by their adversaries, escaped a whitewashing, and secured instead 3 runs. On the other side, the Kekiongas added 1 run to their score, and the eighth innings ended with the totals of 5 to 3 in favor of the Fort Wayne nine.

The Mutuals now went into their ninth innings, and the movements of the players were watched on all sides with intense eagerness and with painful suspense by the Mutuals. The first two strikers on the Mutual side were put out, and but one more chance was left to save the game, when Patterson came to the rescue with a Two-base hit sending Walters to third, the latter having had his base given him on called balls. Pearce now came to the bat, but though he hit hard to the pitcher, the ball was splendidly stopped by Matthews, and as it was held at first base before Pearce could get there, the inning was ended and the Mutuals were defeated. The Fort Wayne men did not add to their score in their innings, and so the game ended with the totals at 5 to 3 in favor of the Kekiongas, the result fully compensating them for their two previous defeats. The game was well umpired, and it was contested in a friendly spirit throughout. Today the Kekiongas play the Eckfords, and another fine contest is anticipated. The following is the score:

MUTUAL.	R.	I.	F.	O.	A.	E.	KEKIONGA.	R.	I.	F.	O.	A.	E.
Pearce, s. s.	0	2	4	0	2	0	Williams, 2d b.	0	2	1	0	2	0
Smith, 2d b.	1	0	2	0	3	0	Matthews, p.	0	0	0	1	5	0
Start, 1st b.	1	1	13	0	0	0	Foster, 1st b.	0	1	10	0	0	0
Mayfield, l. f.	0	0	3	0	0	0	Goldsmith, s. s.	0	0	1	1	4	0
Ferguson, M'f'd.	0	0	1	0	0	0	Lennon, c.	0	0	4	1	1	0
Walters, c.	0	0	3	3	0	0	Carey, 3d b.	2	1	1	1	4	0
Patterson, c. f.	0	1	1	1	0	0	Armstrong, c. f.	1	0	1	0	0	0
Pearce, p.	0	0	1	1	4	0	Donnelly, l. f.	1	0	2	0	0	0
Chapman, 1st b.	1	0	9	0	0	0	Kelly, r. f.	1	0	1	0	0	0
Total	3	4	37	5			Total	5	4	27	3		

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Mutual	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0—3
Kekiongas	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	1—5

Umpire—Mr. Chapman, of the Eckford Club.
Time of Game—One hour and forty minutes.
First Base by Errors—Mutual, 4 times; Kekiongas, 3 times.
Balls Batted—Mutual, 0; Kekiongas, 0.
Total Errors—Mutual, 9; Kekiongas, 4.

The Unique Club and the Niagara Juniors will play at Oriental, N. J., on July 4, 1871, at 10 o'clock. Game to commence promptly.

The Mutuals and the Philadelphias.

PHILADELPHIA, June 26.—Five thousand persons were present to witness the game between the Red Stockings, of Boston, and the Athletics, of this city, this afternoon. Samuel Wheat, of the Niagaras of Buffalo, was selected as umpire. The Athletics won the toss, and sent the Reds to the bat. Each club scored 1 in the first inning. On the second the Reds scored a blank and the Athletics scored 2. On the third inning the Athletics scored six to a blank by the Reds, and on the sixth the Reds were whitewashed, and they were equally unlucky. Harry Wright took pitcher's place in the seventh inning. The Reds made nothing in the seventh inning, and the Athletics scored 2. On the eighth inning Gould earned three bases on a splendid hit, coming home. Sharpe and Fisler each made a run. The Athletics made nothing. The ninth inning opened with the score standing 17 to 8 in favor of the Athletics. The Reds added their portion of the inning with another whitewash, and the Athletics earned 3 and won the game by the following score:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Athletics	1	2	6	3	2	0	2	1	3—20
Reds	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0—8

The Washington Olympics and the Cleveland Forest Citys.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—A large crowd witnessed the game between the Olympics and Forest Citys of Cleveland this afternoon. The game opened with the Olympics at the bat, scoring 1 in the first innings, followed by the Forest Citys with the same score. This was the end of the scoring on the part of the Forest Citys, the remaining innings ending with blanks for them throughout the game, which ended in favor of the Olympics by a score of 16 to 2. The Forest Citys were whitewashed the second and sixth innings. Stearns, of the Olympic amateurs, was pitcher instead of Brainard, who did not play this afternoon.

DR. LANAHAN NOT REMOVED.

Action of the Bishops—Bishop Ames' Veto.

The Book Committee and the Bishops held protracted meetings yesterday, in their respective rooms at No. 805 Broadway. Bishop Scott having been absent during the first three days of the trial, and having heard only a portion of the evidence, declined to adjudicate in the case, and returned home day before yesterday. Bishops James and Ames were left to represent the Episcopacy in the action of the Court. At a late hour yesterday afternoon, their decision came down like a thunderbolt upon the Book Committee. They had non-concurred. It should be understood that the veto of a single Bishop was sufficient, according to the rules of the Discipline, to nullify the whole proceeding of the Court in expelling Dr. Lanahan, and this veto came from Bishop Ames. Bishop James also disagreed with his colleague, and concurred with the Committee on the main question. Each Bishop read a lengthy opinion to the Committee. The proceedings were strictly secret, and the Bishops absolutely declined to give access to their written opinions, but the important points set forth were understood to be as follows: Bishop James held that, on the charge of unnecessarily applying for a mandamus, and thereby bringing the Book Concern into Court, Dr. Lanahan was guilty and deserved the sentence of the Committee, but that on the charges of official misconduct, &c., he was not guilty. Bishop Ames held that Dr. Lanahan was innocent in the whole matter, and that he did not deserve expulsion, and he therefore announced to the Committee that he should be obliged to veto their action.

The Book Committee spent some time during the day while waiting for the Bishop's decision in discussing the method of thoroughly examining the books of the Concern without, however, coming to a final decision. The Subcommittee, to whom the matter was referred, made a report advising that the whole matter of the frauds be referred to James P. Kilbreth, of Cincinnati, with authority to employ such assistants as he might deem necessary.

Fire-Works on the Fourth.

The Commissioners of Public Parks have resolved to have the most extensive display of fire-works on the approaching Fourth of July ever witnessed in this City. Varied pyrotechnics of new designs and of the most brilliant character, surpassing any heretofore exhibited, continuing for about two hours and a half, succeeded by "finale" pieces. In addition to the attraction of fire-works, the Central Park Band and other first-class bands will discourse popular airs, from before the commencement and during the progress of the pyrotechnic displays, in all the squares in which such displays are made.

The following are the names of the squares or parks in which exhibitions will be given, and the names of the "finale" pieces:

The Battery, facing Bowling-green, "Yacht Race in the Bay of New York;" City Hall Park in front of City Hall, "Equestrian figure of Washington," surrounded by appropriate devices: Tompkins square, "Mammoth American Flag," with motto "Long May it Wave;" Madison-square, "Viaduct Railway Train," representing a locomotive and train of cars in motion on the Viaduct Railway, with the motto, "Rapid Transit;" Mount Morris' square, "Mammoth Steam Printing Press," in full operation, with motto, "The Living Power:" at Kingsbridge Road and One Hundred and Fifty-ninth-street, "City Coat of Arms," and other devices of a municipal character.

Methodism and the Episcopacy.

Rev. Dr. Curry delivered an address which was listened to with the deepest interest at the meeting of Methodist preachers yesterday. He declared that the Bishops should be subject to the Presbytery after election, and not placed above those who had appointed them. The present system was anti-Methodistic and Anti-con and anti-Christian. He would have the Bishops itenerant and subject to removal, and for the sake of frequent return to the source of power, would subject them to quadrennial election. In short, he said, he would have them Bishops and nothing else, he regarded it as a misfortune to trouble them with such matters as the case of the Book Concern, for instance. There was nothing in the Discipline to confer a life tenure—the Bishops were merely allowed to run on. The ordination of Bishops he held to be inconsistent with Methodism, and should be dispensed with as unnecessary, for the Bishop only repeated the vows he took when made an elder. As more Bishops were needed, he was for electing them, and having them members of the General Conference, and brought into closer proximity with the Presbytery; but he entirely repudiated a third order in the Church, as it allied them to the Latin Church, and made them allied with Rome and the English Protestant High Church.

Dress Parade of the Twelfth Regiment.

In consequence of the janitor's family at the State Arsenal being afflicted with the small-pox, the Twelfth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., did not hold their dress parade in that building last evening, as was intended, but instead paraded in Thirty-fourth-street, near their new armory. At the conclusion of the drill they marched into the armory, which was nearly filled with their lady and gentlemen friends. The regiment was formed in a hollow square, and Sergt. Manly, in behalf of the rank and file, presented Col. John Ward, who is the commander, with an elegant Damascus sword, mountings and scabbard of which were of solid silver. The sabre, with its attachments, cost more than $600. On receiving the testimonial, Col. Ward made a brief address, in which he stated that from the steady increase the regiment had made since it had taken possession of its new armory, he felt confident that in a short time it would be numerically as well as in discipline, the leading regiment in the First Division. The entertainment closed with a promenade concert.

Murderous Assaults.

Joseph Dalton and Richard Connell quarreled yesterday morning in the liquor-saloon, No. 12 Sixth-avenue, when Dalton produced a revolver, with which he shot his opponent in the leg. He was committed by Judge Shandley.

At Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge Cox, Henry Schaerwald was charged with shooting Napoleon Schaerborg in the neck on Sunday last. He was committed to await the result of the injuries.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

A notable feature in the ward-room of the Russian corvette *Vesdnik*, is a handsome photograph of all the ward-room officers of the ill-fated United States steamer *Oneida*, grouped with those of the *Vesdnik*. Most of the poor fellows of the *Oneida* found a watery grave, and the picture, which has been ever since draped in mourning, is fondly cherished by the surviving members of the gallant group aboard of the *Vesdnik*, who made such brave efforts to save their devoted friends. All who have seen the picture in its black drapery, have at once remarked the delicate expression of sorrow thereby conveyed by the brave fellows of the *Vesdnik's* ward-room for our lamented dead.

R. W. Geo. H. Raymond, Grand Lecturer of the Grand Lodge of F. and A. M., has made the following appointments of Assistant Grand Lecturers for the ensuing year: First District, C. Bergen, New-York City; Second District, Wm. Baker, Poughkeepsie; Third District, Wm. Tobien, Cobleskill; Fourth District, Allen, Ballston Spa; Fifth District, Chatfield, Herkimer; Sixth District, Robertson, Franklin; Seventh District, P. Bernard, Geneva; Eighth District, C. Cleveland, Rochester. Special—Second District, Brooklyn, E. D.; Third District, Corsackie.

A meeting of the Board of Trustees of the New-York Free Medical University for Women, on Monday evening, at the parlors of Dr. A. Chevalier, No. 104 East Twenty-second-street, the following persons were chosen officers: Dr. Martin, M. D., President; Rev. O. B. Frothingham, Vice-President; Frederick R. Marvin, M. D., Corresponding Secretary; Sarah J. White, M. D., Recording Secretary; Wm. H. White, M. D., Assistant Recording Secretary; E. G. Atwood, M. D., Egbert Hasard, C. Ellis, A. Chevalier, M. D., Executive Committee.

A number of very extensive improvements are being made at Bellevue Hospital. The operating-room is being altered, the old wards thoroughly taken down, and rebuilt, and made into one room. When it is finally finished and decorated it will make a splendid hall, sufficiently large to accommodate about 800 people. Beside this there is a reception-room, the Sunday reading-room, in connection with the Hospital Mission, and a room for the exhibition of curiosities. The latter is on exhibition in South-street, where it can be taken to pieces or put together again in a few minutes. It is lightly constructed, yet at the same time is strong. It is ten feet long and three feet broad, and will seat three persons comfortably. It is said to have been made on an overland journey, and has been carried by a servant trampling after his master for days, and for crossing rivers at points where there were miles away, it proved valuable.

The members of the Fourth Company Seventeenth Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., celebrated the sixth anniversary of their organization last evening. At 6 o'clock they assembled at their armory, and, under the command of Capt. W. H. Hart, made a public parade. Subsequently, on their return to the armory, they partook of an elegant supper. Toasts were given, songs were sung, speeches were made, and altogether the reunion was very sociable and agreeable.

While riding on a Third-avenue car, near City Hall Park, Sunday evening, Henry Barnes, of No. 1,295 Third-avenue, was set upon by two men, who attempted to snatch his watch. Failing, they jumped and ran out, but were captured in the park. When arraigned before Justice Bogart, yesterday, they proved to be Wm. Charles and Joseph Charles, alias Manuel Strauss, and were committed for trial.

It is reported that quite a number of leading clergymen in this City have requested Rev. Dr. Taylor, of England, who, for some weeks past, has been occupying the pulpit at the Church of the Pilgrims in Brooklyn, in the absence of Dr. Storrs, to remain permanently in this country, and have agreed if he will do so to erect a tabernacle up-town which will accommodate 6,000 persons.

The work of constructing the new pier near Hamilton Ferry is steadily progressing, the huge granite base being now about six feet above water, and as soon as it is completed all the ferry passengers from ocean steamers will be landed on it. The old Custom officers' house will be demolished and a new one erected in its place on the pier-head.

The new asphalt pavement which is being put down in the vicinity of Castle Garden attracts crowds of spectators. It is the only pure asphalt that has ever been laid down in the City, it being laid down by the same men who laid similar pavement at the Rue Bergère in Paris. The principal substance used in the work is the Grahamite asphalt.

The annual festival of the Sabbath-school attached to the Shiloh Presbyterian Church, (colored,) corner Prince and Marion streets, Rev. H. Garnet, pastor, was given last evening. The exercises consisted of addresses from Rev. Wm. F. Butler, of St. Mark's M. E. Church; Mr. Stillson, of Rochester, N. Y., and the pastor, together with singing from the Sabbath-school.

The roll of membership of the Fifth Assembly District Republican Association, as completed by the Committee on Reorganization, will be open today for the inspection of the Republican electors of the district, at No. 106 Spring-street, and continue to be so exposed on Wednesday and Thursday, after which it will be placed subsequent in to Messrs. Schultz and Ortman.

Coroner Keenan was notified yesterday afternoon to take the ante-mortem statement of Richard Leavey, who was injured in the frame at No. 442 West Forty-first-street, on Sunday evening, described in the Times of yesterday. Nothing could be done, however, as the victim of the affray remained in an unconscious condition.

It is generally understood that the Fire Commissioners will fill the three vacancies among the District Engineers at the meeting to-morrow. Foremen Walter Furlong, James Murphy and Benjamin A. Gregory will probably be the new Engineers. They are considered excellent officers, fully competent to fill the positions to which they are to be called.

Christopher V. Hogan, an Ex-Police officer, who was formerly in custody in connection with the bounty frauds to the extent of $75,000, was yesterday arrested and brought before Commissioner Shields, charged with being engaged in the counterfeiting business in Ohio. He was held pending the issue of the warrant of removal by Judge Shafford.

Henry Cameron, of No. 450 West Twenty-first-street, a brakeman on the Hudson River Railroad, was run over last evening in Eleventh-avenue near Forty-second-street by the Yonkers train. Both his legs were broken, and his foot cut. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital in a dying condition.

All the clocks in the Fulton Ferry-houses on both sides have been removed lately ostensibly for repair. Some people remark as a coincidence that the disappearance of the clocks took place almost simultaneously with the reduction of fares between 5 and 7½ o'clock morning and evening.

Mr. Peter Kehr, the newly-elected President of the German Young Men's Christian Association, last evening, delivered an interesting address before that organization, at its rooms, No. 7 Dudlow-street, on "Politics and Religion."

It is estimated that there are 3,000 sculptured angels in front of tobacco-stores in this City. Once they were universally Indian, but have run more into fanciful figures of females and stage characters. One house in Broadway does an enormous business in this way.

The charitable are warned against a young man giving his name as M. J. Kennedy, *alias* C. A. Raymond, and using the name of the Young Men's Christian Association and that of Rev. McBurney, Secretary. The latter declares him unworthy of help or confidence.

The iron-clad *Dictator*, which arrived from Key West ten days since, and anchored off the Battery, came up to the Navy-yard on Saturday, and will have her stores taken out preparatory to going out of commission.

The proposed visit to this City of Bishop H. J. Whitehouse, of Illinois, is prevented by the sudden death of his second daughter, a young lady, which took place yesterday at Chicago.

The Dock Commissioners have commenced dredging for the pier which is to be constructed at the foot of West-street, North River. The pier is to be 600 feet long and 250 feet wide.

Mary Lambert, aged twenty-four years, residing at No. 91½ Charlton-street, last evening attempted to commit suicide by drowning, at Pier No. 43 North River, but was rescued.

Quickest trip on record from Havana to that port—that of the steam-ship *City of Merida*, which arrived here yesterday. Time, 3 days and 13 hours.

The frigate *Tennessee*, which conveyed the Commissioners to San Domingo, has been painted a lead color, and will be placed in the tier of vessels not in use.

The bark *Europa*, which has been detained in Quarantine ten days, and the ship *Emerald Isle* for five days, landed their passengers yesterday morning at Castle Garden.

Since the coming in of the present Park Commissioners, 4,000 trees and evergreens have disappeared from Central Park. This is improvement.

A musical and literary entertainment is to be given by the Berean Literary Society in the Berean Baptist Church, on Thursday evening.

It is announced that the yacht race for the Wallack cup will not take place till after the Cape May Regatta.

The body of an unknown man was found floating off the Battery yesterday, and taken to the Morgue.

The case of William T. Hoffman, an alleged lunatic, was again resumed before the Commissioners appointed in his case, yesterday, but the testimony was generally devoid of public interest.

Hon. Richard Busteed, of Alabama, is at the Sturtevant House.

Senator Alexander McDonald, of Arkansas, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Prof. Mahan, of West Point, is at the Coleman House.

Judge Black, of Pennsylvania, is at the Astor House.

Viscount Vilain, of Belgium, is at the Brevoort House.

C. Franquelo, of the Spanish Legation, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Music at Tompkins-square today at 6 P. M.

BROOKLYN.

Quite a scene occurred in the Supreme Court, yesterday morning, before Judge Gilbert, caused in part by a lawyer, named Monk, moving to have another lawyer, named Hirsch, punished for contempt of Court, on the ground that he had purposely deceived the Court. Mr. Hirsch, it is alleged, obtained straw-bail for two clients, and besides assuring the Court that it was all right, represented that the plaintiffs had declared themselves satisfied with it. On these representations, which are now pronounced to be false, the accused were liberated, and on that state of facts the motion referred to was made. Decision reserved.

James Shannon and Thomas McLaughlin, two of the party who were arrested on Saturday morning, while engaged in the work of running an illicit whisky-still at Red Hook, were admitted to bail in the United States Court yesterday morning, the former in $5,000 and the latter in $3,500. It is understood by the revenue authorities that several of the city officials are interested in the still in question, as well as in others situate in various parts of the city.

Information was brought to the Coroner's office, yesterday morning, by Lewis Lander, colored, to the effect that he had on the previous night accidentally shot Mrs. Mary E. Taylor, colored, residing on the Canarsie road, and that she had died from her wounds at an early hour in the morning. Lander was committed to await the results of an inquest which will be held today.

Yesterday morning Jeremiah E. Meyer and James Moran, two laborers, while at work on Fourth-avenue, near Twenty-fifth-street, had a quarrel, the result of which was that Moran lifted a shovel and struck Meyer a blow on the forehead, inflicting a wound that will in all probability prove fatal. Moran was arrested.

Mrs. Kellogg, defendant in the now celebrated Kellogg divorce case, made application through her counsel, yesterday morning, in the Supreme Court, before Justice Gilbert, for a reference to determine whether she should not be allowed a greater amount of alimony than is now being paid to her. Decision was reserved.

John Connors will be placed on trial in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, today, before Judge McCue, for the murder of John Gass, in Williamsburg, on the 27th of April. The case is a m